

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

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PRICE TWO CENTS

DICKENS CENTENARY OBSERVANCES OPEN THROUGHOUT BOSTON

Dickensiana Arranged in Fine Arts Department of Public Library and Smaller Exhibits Elsewhere

MEETING ARRANGED

Professor Black to Preside at Tremont Temple Exercises Which Will Include Many Views and Addresses

Celebrations in honor of the centenary of Charles Dickens are being observed in different parts of the city today and an exhibition of Dickensiana has been arranged in the fine arts department of the Boston public library. This evening Prof. E. Charlton Black, LL. D., of Boston, will preside over a meeting in Tremont Temple. At the Twentieth Century Club, 8 Joy street, tomorrow, there will be a public exhibition of 108 pictures of Dickens characters, while on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a lecture on "Charles Dickens" will be given by Professor Black in the lecture room of the Boston Public Library.

The feature of this evening's meeting will be a lecture on "Charles Dickens' Life in His Books," prepared especially for this question, and illustrated by 125 lantern slides made from views of the scenery and places mentioned, and copies of portraits of Dickens and prominent persons connected with his life and work.

John E. Daniels, tenor, will sing, and there will be appropriate addresses.

The second meeting will come on Feb. 7, when there will be prominent speakers and John D. Long will preside. On that occasion Miss Frances Nevin will impersonate characters from Dickens.

Great interest has been shown in the meetings by the British and Canadian societies of Greater Boston. The committee of arrangements is composed of leading persons in the social and literary life of Boston and vicinity.

The exhibition of Dickensiana in the Boston Public Library includes portraits of Dickens, letters, manuscripts and early editions of his works. Several exhibits are loaned by Edwin F. Rice, of the library, who has a very large collection of things relating to Dickens. Other things are lent by Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears, Mrs. James T. Fields, Mrs. H. M. Ticknor, Allen A. Brown, Robert G. Shaw and others.

A complete set of the first English edition of Dickens' works is loaned by Mrs. Montgomery Sears, the original cloth covers having been replaced by a handsome, uniform leather binding. The same set of books in the original cloth

(Continued on page ten, column four)

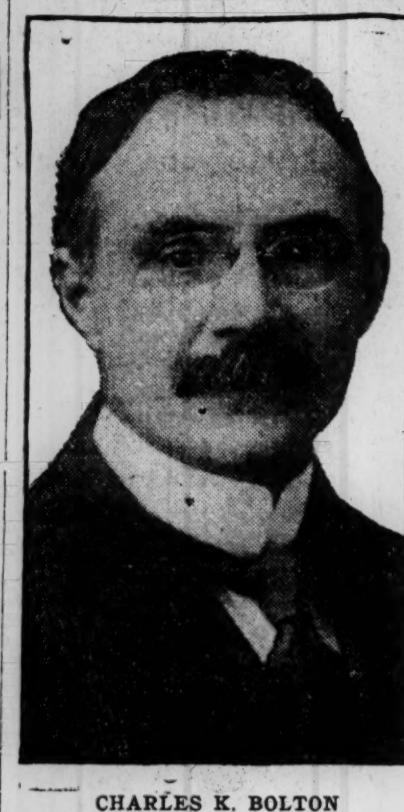
FAVORABLE REPORT ON BILL FOR SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE

Favorable report on the bill to establish an agricultural school in the county of Bristol was filed with the clerk of the House today by the legislative committee on education. The bill was introduced on petition of Senator Chace of Dighton.

The bill provides for a referendum to the voters of the county at the next state election on establishing the school. If the majority favors the project a state appropriation of \$30,000 is provided for to be expended under the direction of the trustees of the school. The county of Bristol is authorized to raise by taxation \$80,000 and the state to appropriate not over \$80,000 annually for maintenance.

The school is to be free of tuition to residents of the county between 14 and 25.

Treasurer of Historic Genealogical Society Which Holds Meeting



CHARLES K. BOLTON

CARDINAL O'CONNELL ESCORTED HOME BY PARADE ON ARRIVING

Cardinal O'Connell, who returned today from Rome, was escorted through the streets of Boston by a parade this afternoon to his home on Granby street. There were about 800 men in line. The cardinal rode in an automobile at the head of the parade. Behind him was Mayor Fitzgerald in his car.

The cardinal reached Long wharf on the Winnisimmett at noon, having been taken from the White Star liner Canopic at quarantine. The steamer Monitor acted as convoy up the harbor.

The cardinal was greeted by thousands of persons who crowded the dock shed. Among them were reception committees named to welcome him. He was immediately escorted to the place of honor in the parade.

Cardinal O'Connell brought the information that four Boston priests had been raised to the rank of monsignor by the pope. They are the Rev. P. J. Supple of Roxbury, the Rev. Ambrose F. Roche of Watertown, the Rev. Peter Ronan of Dorchester and the Rev. William O'Brien of Lowell.

It was announced that the Rev. Monsignor M. J. Splane of Boston had been made domestic prelate.

The new cardinal was received on board the Canopic by a committee representing clergy and laity which had left Boston on the customs boat Win-

nisimmet. This committee was headed by Bishop Anderson, James M. Prendergast, chairman of the reception committee; Daniel L. Prendergast, treasurer of the committee; John A. Bruen, secretary, and the following sub-committee chairman: William J. Dooley, Harry P. Nawn, Joseph H. O'Neil and Mayor Fitzgerald.

Mme. Calve is on liner Canopic

With an unusually large number of passengers for this time of the year and a large cargo, the White Star line steamship Canopic, Captain J. O. Carter, arrived today from Genoa, Naples and Palermo via the Azores islands. She brought 51 saloon, 171 second cabin and 1005 steerage passengers.

Mme. Emma Calve, now Mrs. Caspari, was among the saloon passengers. Galileo Caspari, her husband, accompanied her. They are in this country principally to visit relatives and friends.

Mrs. Miriam F. Bates of Newton Highlands, who has spent two years in Florence studying music, also returned on the Canopic.

The vessel's cargo included 100,000 packages of macaroni, about 20,000 boxes of lemons, and shipments of olive oil and Italian groceries.

(Continued on page nine, column seven)

GENEALOGISTS ADD MORE THAN \$40,000 TO BUILDING FUND

Disclosed by Reports Submitted at Annual Meeting of New England Society on Ashburton Place Structure

CHANGE IN OFFICERS

New Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary Are Scheduled to Replace Incumbents at the Election

Some changes in officers of the New England Historic Genealogical Society are expected this afternoon at the annual meeting in Pilgrim hall, 14 Beacon street. Henry W. Cunningham, the vice-president, is expected to be succeeded by Nathaniel J. Rust and William Richard Cutler of Woburn, corresponding secretary, succeeded by Henry Scott of Medford. Mr. Cutler, who has been historian of the society for years, feels that he should not hold two offices.

With these exceptions it is probable that other officers will be reelected. James Phinney Baxter is the president, John Albrecht, recording secretary, Charles Knowles Bolton, treasurer, and William Prescott Greenlaw librarian.

During counting of ballots the Rev. Thomas Franklin Waters of Ipswich will read a paper entitled "Some Church Troubles of the Early Times." The meeting will be followed by a collation.

Reports of the committees will be submitted before the members and it will be shown that donations and pledges of \$40,000 have been received by the society toward the building on Ashburton place which is now under construction.

The report of the committee on the library, by Helen Frances Kimball, chairman, says: "Continuing the policy of the last few years of completing those collections of books relating to localities most in demand by members of the society and visitors, special attention has been given this year to the purchase of works on New York counties and towns, the most important item of which is a complete set of the 'Index of the Public Records of Albany County from 1630 to 1894,' consisting of 27 folio volumes."

Of the purpose of the committee to undertake the making of a comprehensive card index of genealogical data relating to American families and their antecedents, the report says that "this purpose has now developed into a consistent working plan and that the new index is now well under way."

In the report of the committee on publications it appears that, in addition to the register and the proceedings at the annual meeting, the society published the vital records of Carver, Stow, Worthington, Hopkinton, Duxbury, Kingston, Brockton and West Bridgewater. One hundred members have been added in the last year.

"The chief needs of the library are space for expansion, the reduction to the minimum of the risk of loss by fire, and permanent funds to provide annual income for rebinding, cataloguing, indexing and care of books," says William P. Greenlaw, the librarian, in his report.

"The total accession for the year number 829 volumes, 437 pamphlets and 143 miscellaneous articles. Of these 349 volumes, 78 pamphlets and 10 miscellaneous articles were purchased; 389 volumes, 346 pamphlets and 133 miscellaneous articles were given, and 91 vol-

MR. TAFT IN APPEAL FOR PARTY SUPPORT TO EDITORS OF OHIO

Tells Members of Association That His Administration Is Misunderstood by Voters, Including Republicans

CHANGE IN OFFICERS

New Vice-President and Corresponding Secretary Are Scheduled to Replace Incumbents at the Election

"I am glad to be here and see you face to face, or if it might not be deemed personal, to have met you and you meet me in the flesh," said the President.

"The party has had during the last two or three years a hard time, but it is not the first time in its history that it has had to go over rough places. It is not the first time in its history when it has been unjustly attacked, when it has been misunderstood by the voters and its own members; and it is not the first time in its history when as I verily believe this coming campaign is to show that it has the power in itself and in the principles that govern it to overcome obstacles and to win victory again and show that it is the real agency in this whole United States upon which real progress can be based.

"The truth is that we have not had the whole story told. There has been a great deal of fog, but I think when we get stripped for the fight and get down into the arena with only two antagonists and with the parties drawn up on each side, we shall be able to show a warrant for our continuance in power that common sense and a discriminating people will not ignore."

The President discussed the influence of newspapers represented, and said:

"I wish to extend to all of you who have been kindly to me in your mention and sympathetic my appreciation of your support. It is sometimes pretty lonely at Washington, lonely because you feel as if it were hard to bring out to those who are really interested and have a right to know the exact proportion of things, the exact reasons why certain things are so, and certain things are done, and you have to sit months, or a year sometimes to have the exact relations of things understood.

"There are those who in the doing of the thing are able to make so clear the right they are upholding that they do not feel the lack of a general spread of information on such a subject, but I am not one of those. I was educated as a lawyer and as a judge. I was never used to accompanying my degrees and opinions filed in court with interviews explaining what they meant and what the motives were for entering them."

President Taft made it plain in a speech before the Columbus Glee Club on Tuesday night that he was much more hopeful of reelection than he was at the time of his western trip, when he intimated several times that he did not expect to be returned to the White House.

The President made it clear to his hearers that he had grown impatient with the attacks that have been made

(Continued on page ten, column three)

FRANKLIN SQUARE HOUSE IS RAPIDLY SECURING MONEY

With only \$480 required to clear the indebtedness of Franklin Square House Corporation, at 2 p. m. this afternoon, Dr. George L. Perin the president said, "I am certain of winning out before midnight, which is the time appointed when the debt must be wiped off." This morning the shortage was lowered from \$1261 to \$753, and then later contributions reduced the figure until it came below the \$500 mark.

"No large sums are included in the recent contributions, but they have been large enough to make a considerable reduction on the required figure," continued the president.

More than \$200 was received since yesterday.

The appeal for \$24,000 to complete the \$100,000 fund needed to pay off the final balance of the indebtedness of the house was begun in December last, and it was then asserted that if the amount was not completed in a few weeks the institution would lose \$1,000 outright and its directors would be unable to collect any part of \$76,000 which had been conditionally pledged.

On Saturday this home for working girls and student girls numbered in its family 408 young women. Those desiring to help Dr. Perin should send checks or pledges immediately to George L. Perin, president, 11 East Newton street, Boston, or Jere A. Downs, treasurer, care of Hayden, Stone & Co., Milk street, Boston.

Among the recent contributions are E. Everett Holbrook, \$100; William E. Murdoch, \$100; A. Shuman, \$200; Louis Crockett, \$250; J. F. C. Slayton, \$200, having made a former contribution of \$200, and James J. Rome, \$10.

There was no opposition.

UNIFORM TAX LAWS URGED BY SPEAKERS AT THE STATE HOUSE

S. R. Withington, John C. Cobb and Others Point Out Inadequacies of Present System at Hearing

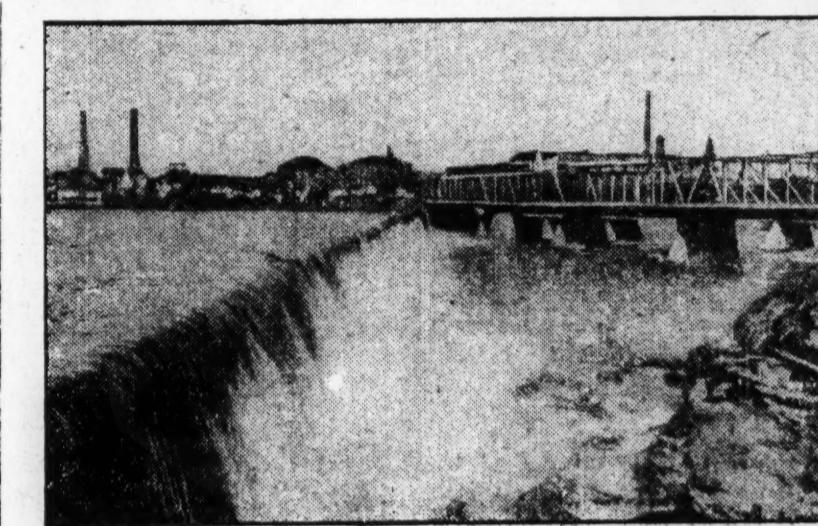
CHANGE ADVOCATED

Differences of Opinion Are Expressed Over Measure Relating to Assessment of Bank Stock

Reforms in the state tax system, Governor Foss' inaugural recommendation, have the support of the manufacturers and merchants' committee on tax laws, according to S. R. Withington, counsel for the merchants and manufacturers, who said today before the committee of

(Continued on page nine, column one)

DAM THAT RUNS LOOMS OF LAWRENCE



Embankment 900 feet long and 30 feet high in Merrimac river stores power for mills

COUNSEL IN WILL CASE HAVE UNTIL MONDAY TO AGREE

C. H. JONES ATTACKS UNITED SHOE POLICY AT SENATE HEARING

In the supreme judicial court this morning counsel in the suit of Stephen A. Chase et al., directors of The First Church of Christ, Scientist, against Adam H. Dickey et al., trustees, under a deed of trust executed by Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, upon petition of the plaintiffs to answer the petition of George W. Glover and E. J. Foster Eddy, for the right to intervene, reported that they were unable to agree at this time to submit all the questions of law to the full bench of the court. This was because of the absence of several of the counsel for Mr. Glover and Mr. Foster Eddy.

The court gave counsel until Monday to report and if none is made the case will be heard on that day on the question of the right to intervene. The suit of the directors against the trustees, a friendly one, is to have property conveyed under the will to the directors. This calls for the interpretation of the state law limiting the amount of a gift to a church by will.

The strike committee announced that

WILLIAM YATES, the statement continues, "William Yates has been advised what to do and in a day or two will Haywood and William E. Trautmann will be given to you what aid they can to win your struggle."

"Meanwhile, fellow workers, be of good cheer and remember that the watchword is no arbitration—no compromise."

"With greetings and cheer,

JOSEPH J. ETTOR."

At today's meeting of the strikers' executive committee William Yates, secretary of the textile branch of the Industrial Workers of the World, was elected strike leader.

The strike committee announced that

Vincent St. Jean, national secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World, will be here tomorrow.

Services for the Lopizzo woman will be held this afternoon. Col. E. L. Sweetser has declined to issue a permit for a procession and an extra force of troops will line the way.

The 100 members of the local union of stationary firemen, which includes firemen employed in the mills, electric light and power houses and similar industries, have voted to ask a 15 per cent increase in wages. The local union is affiliated with the A. F. of L.

District Organizer John E. Cunningham of Boston has been asked to come to Lawrence to take charge of the situation.

A strike cannot be ordered without the

(Continued on page four, column one)

ABDICTION PLAN IS OPPOSED BY YOUNG MANCHUS

(By the United Press)

PEKING—Young members of the royal family were still holding out against abdication late tonight. The princes assembled at the palace upon the request of the Dowager Empress and adjourned late this afternoon, after disagreement. The younger princes wish larger allowances from the Republican government.

Many officials at Tientsin today took refuge in the foreign quarter apprehending an outbreak among the imperial soldiers there. The mayor, has fled.

The Manchu and republican forces engaged in another conflict Tuesday in the province of Arhwei. The imperialists were routed.

NEW YORK—Yuan Shih Kai, in a statement to the newspapers, avers his readiness to accept almost any solution which will guarantee peace.

STRIKE CHIEFS MAKE "NOT GUILTY" PLEA IN COURT AT LAWRENCE

J. J. Ettor and Arturo Giovannitti, Socialist Editor, Are Arraigned and Cases Against Them Postponed

TROOPS GUARD JAIL

Colonel Sweetser Forbids Operatives From Parading in Honor of Woman—Firemen Ask a Wage Increase

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Joseph J. Ettor, the leader of the strikers, with Arturo Giovannitti, editor of Il Proletario, a Socialist publication, arrested on a charge of being accessories in the slaying of Anna Lopizzo during riots on Monday night, will be kept under heavy military guard at the Lawrence jail until Feb. 9. The two strike chiefs were arraigned day before Justice Frederick N. Chandler, who flatly refused to consider any offers of bail.

In continuing the cases against Ettor and the editor it is said that another postponement will be ordered in the case against the two men should the strike have been settled by that date.

That the authorities will discourage attempts by strikers to see Mr. Ettor was evidenced this morning when Angelo Rocca, a mill operative, called at the police station. He was promptly arrested charged with "rioting."

Mr. Ettor, in a long statement issued before his arraignment said he proposed to direct the strike from his cell, if

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

CANADA CONCILIATION BOARD PLAN IS URGED BY LIEUT.-GOV. LUCE

Canada's conciliation board was used by Lieut.-Gov. Robert Luce Tuesday night as an illustration of a means to prevent labor troubles such as the Lawrence strike. Mr. Luce spoke at a meeting of the Canadian Club and said that if the Canadian idea of a conciliation board, which had proved so effective in that country in the settlement of labor disputes, had been adopted by the Massachusetts Legislature two years ago as was proposed, the chances were nine out of 10 that the Lawrence strike would never have taken place.

Dr. James W. Robinson, former Canadian commissioner of agriculture, now chairman of the royal commission on industrial training, delivered an address on "Conservation and Education," and Charles H. Cahan, a leader of the Canadian bar, spoke of "Canada's Political Relations With the Empire."

The dinner was held at Hotel Bellevue. The dining hall was decorated with British, Canadian and American flags. The president of the club, Dr. Wilfred E. Harris, was toastmaster. Toasts were given to the President of the United States, the King of England and the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Mr. Luce said in part:

"The Canadian plan is the simplest. It provides that men shall not strike and shall not be locked out before the differences between employer and employee have been laid before a board of investigation, consisting of one man named by the employer, one man named by the employee, and a third chosen by the two, or in the event of their failure to agree, by the government. After this board has reported the facts, with its advice, employers can look out or employees can strike, to their heart's content. The practical result is that nearly always the trouble is averted. Face-to-face discussion of the issues, with the help of the force of public opinion based on the actual facts, usually ends in peaceful agreement."

"You see it just reverses the present absurd process. Here they fight first and negotiate afterward. In Canada they perform negotiate first and then fight if they can't agree."

COUNTESS TOLSTOI HELPED

NEW YORK—The Czar has granted a pension to Countess Tolstoi, who will receive 10,000 roubles (\$5,000) annually, says a St. Petersburg cable message to the New York Herald.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON

BOSTON—"The Fortune Hunter," CASTLE SQUARE—"Product of the Mill," COLONIAL—"The Pink Lady," HOLLYWOOD—"The Girl in the Land," F. KEITH'S—Vaudeville.

MAJESTIC—Holbrook Blinn in "The Boss."

PARADE—"The Country Boy."

PLYMOUTH—Miss Viola Allen.

SHUBERT—DeWolfe Hopper in "Pinafore."

BOSTON CONCERTS

THURSDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.

SATURDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE

WEDNESDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., song recital, Edmund Clement.

SATURDAY—Jordan Hall, 3 p. m., piano recital, Miss Edith Thompson.

NEW YORK

ASTOR—"The Red Widow."

BALASCO—David Warfield.

BROADWAY—"The Wedding Trip."

CENTURY—"The Garden of Allah."

COHAN—"The Little Millionaire."

COLLIER—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."

COOPER—"Gertie and Elliott."

DALY'S—Roxie Panner.

ELLIOTT—"Bird of Paradise."

EMPIRE—Ethel Barrymore.

GUTHRIE—"Officer 666."

HARRIS—"The Tinker."

HERALD SQUARE—"The Million."

HIPPODROME—Spectacles.

KNOX—"Kings and Queens."

LIBERTY—"Elevating Husband."

LYCEUM—Mme. Nazimova.

LYRIC—"Little Boy Blue."

MANHATTAN—"The Wind."

NEW AMSTERDAM—"Jonesome Pine."

NEW YORK—"The Pearl Maiden."

PARK—"The Quaker Girl."

PLAYHOUSE—"The Woman."

THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

WALLACK'S—"Disraeli."

CHICAGO

BLACKSTONE—"Passers By."

CENTRE—"The Spring Maid."

CORT—Victor Moore.

GARRICK—Marie Dressler.

GRAND—"Pomander Walk."

LAUREL—"Louise, Lou."

LYRIC—"The Paws."

OLYMPIC—"The Woman."

POWERS—"His Neighbor's Wife."

PRINCESS—"Bunty Pulls the Strings."

STUDEBAKER—"The Greyhound."

SENATE READY TO VOTE ON CHILD LABOR MEASURE

WASHINGTON—Much opposition has developed to the bill for a children's bureau in the department of commerce and labor, to investigate and report in all matters affecting the welfare of children, which is to be voted on in the Senate this afternoon.

In the debate on Tuesday Senator Gallinger opposed the bill as contemplating an unwarranted intrusion into private affairs.

Mr. Heyburn attacked it as a discriminatory against the poor and Senator Overman branded it as unnecessary.

Senator Smith of Georgia made his maiden speech in support of the bill. He declared it would be of vast benefit to children without interfering with state rights.

Senator Stone characterized the bill as inquisitorial and involving unlimited expenditures.

Senator Borah, author of the bill, said it was as much warranted as many of the existing government offices.

Senator Bailey of Texas attributed the bill's popularity to the influence of women who, he said, should confine their attention to subjects outside the halls of legislation.

RUSSIAN SUGAR PLEA SUPPORTED

NEW YORK—At the international sugar conference in Brussels all the delegates except the Germans expressed themselves in favor of acceding to Russia's request to increase her export of sugar to 300,000 tons and the continuation of the present arrangement for another five years, with the additional proviso that Russia be permitted further to increase her export in the event of another dearth of sugar, as in 1911, says a New York Herald despatch.

The conference adjourned until Thursday to permit the German and Russian delegates to refer the question to their respective governments. It is understood that Germany is not willing to consent to Russia exporting more than 150,000 tons.

CHICAGO CLOSES BIG OPERA SEASON

CHICAGO—Andreas Dippel, general manager of the Chicago Opera Company, declares that the season just closed at the Auditorium was financially the most successful that opera has ever had in this city.

Receipts for the season were \$494,576.25, \$70,108.75 more than the season of 1910-1911. The best response was to the operatic novelties, chiefly "The Jewels of the Madonna," whose composer, Wolf-Ferrari, came to America for the first performance. He has sent a letter of gratitude to Mr. Dippel in recognition of the Chicago Opera Company's introduction of his work to America.

TARIFF CONTEST ON IN SENATE

WASHINGTON—Before the steel tariff revision bill is referred to the Senate finance committee today a contest is expected over the question of instructing the committee to report it back.

Senator Reed of Missouri will ask the Senate to refer the bill to the committee with instructions to report it within 20 days.

ROBERT BACON TO BE HONORED

NEW YORK—Robert Bacon, United States ambassador at Paris, is to be especially distinguished by the international arbitration group, which has decided to hold a special session at the Senate for him before his departure. The date has not yet been decided upon, says a Paris despatch to the New York Herald. Mr. Bacon resigned on Jan. 11, after his nomination as a member of the corporation of Harvard University.

UNIONISTS AID CAR STRIKE

NEW YORK—A general strike of all trades' unionists has been ordered in Brisbane, Queensland, in support of the street car employees, who demand that they be allowed to wear union buttons. The demand was refused by the board of management of the privately owned street railways, says an Australian cable message to the New York Herald.

MAY REFUND COAL DUTIES

WASHINGTON—A bill to refund several hundred thousand dollars in duties assessed on imported coal at Boston, Baltimore and other eastern ports during the coal strike of 1902 was introduced Wednesday by Senator Lodge. Coal was admitted free at many ports by act of Congress, but the law was irregularly administered.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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Leading Events in the Athletic World :- College Basketball

PENNSYLVANIA AND DARTMOUTH IN HARD RACE FOR THE TITLE

Intercollegiate Basketball Championship Race of 1912 Is Most Exciting East Has Seen in Long Time

STANDING TO DATE

COLLEGE BASKETBALL STANDING				
Won	Lost	P.C.	Goals	Goals
Dartmouth	3	1	750	696
Pennsylvania	2	2	696	696
Cornell	3	2	696	696
Columbia	3	2	696	696
Princeton	2	3	286	286
Yale	1	3	250	250

Followers of the Eastern Intercollegiate Basketball League championship race of 1912 are looking forward to the two big games which will take place this week with much interest. Pennsylvania will take part in both, meeting Yale at New Haven Friday night and following this up with a match at Hanover, N. H., Saturday evening with Dartmouth, the present leaders of the league as their opponents. That these two games will have much to do with the final standing of these three teams is generally admitted.

This year's championship series promises to be one of the best ever seen in eastern college basketball circles. Never before have the leading teams been so closely bunched as is the case at the present time and it will surprise but few if a complete change in the present standing of the leaders takes place before the championship is finally decided. Although a newcomer in the league Dartmouth has been making a fine showing. The team from Hanover has one game lead over Pennsylvania due to the fact that she has played one more game than the Quakers. Should Pennsylvania defeat Yale Friday, as now seems pretty certain, she will go against Dartmouth with the two teams tied for first place and the winner of the match will be apt to hold the lead for some time to come.

The work of the Columbia five has been the surprise of the season. After having won the championship with considerable regularity in the past, the team started out by losing its first two games. Followers of the league had just begun to pick the team for last place when it showed a decided reversal in form and has won its last three games with as much ease as it dropped its first two.

Cornell has been playing a pretty good game despite considerable handicap in the loss of players at times when they have been needed the most. If the Ithaca University can get its best men in shape it will give a good account of itself.

Princeton and Yale seem to be quite a little below the standard set by the other teams and unless there is a decided improvement in their playing in the immediate future, they will conclude the season at the bottom of the standing.

POINT JUDITH WANTS TENNIS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—It is expected that at the annual meeting of the National Lawn Tennis Association, to be held Feb. 9, the Point Judith Country Club, just across Narragansett bay from Newport, will make an attempt to secure the national tournament from the Newport Casino. Last year, it will be remembered, there was much opposition to holding the all-comers singles and championship matches at Newport.

During the past few weeks an attempt has been made to secure votes in favor of the Point Judith Country Club near Narragansett pier, and this club seems to be the most active aspirant for the tournament. The Newport Casino management is also working to retain the matches, and it would not surprise tennis enthusiasts if the contest developed into a close one.

E. H. S. MAY HAVE AQUATIC TEAM

A meeting of those interested in the formation of a school swimming team will be held at English high today and a large number of boys are expected to attend. It is expected that Coach Crowley will be present and that definite arrangements will be made to further the project. Among the boys who have announced their intention of becoming candidates for the team, the most prominent athletically, are Dolan, Casey, Fiske, Shuttleworth, Maguire, Folsom, Algar, Flynn, Cohen and Wright. The Cabot street tank has been proposed as a good place for the purpose of practising. If a team is formed it is probably that a challenge will be sent to Brookline high.

OLYMPIC TRIALS JUNE 8

The American Olympic games committee has finally decided that the eastern Olympic trials will be held at the Harvard stadium June 8. The games committee wanted the trials held earlier and picked May 30, but owing to the need of gift of Soldiers field to Harvard that was impossible. Seeing there was no alternative, June 8 was finally agreed on. The trials will be managed by Col. G. B. Billings of the B. A. A. and W. F. Garcelon, graduate manager of athletics at Harvard.

Basketball Leader Who Hopes to Keep His Team at Head of the League



CAPT. ERNEST E. MENSEL '12
Dartmouth basketball team

C. F. CONKLIN AND J. F. POGGENBURG WIN THEIR MATCHES

Class A 18.2 Amateur Balkine Billiard Tourney Furnishes Some Fine Playing by Experts

STANDING TO DATE

CLASS A STANDING				
Player	W.	L.	HR.	Aver.
Conklin	1	0	31	12 16-32
Poggenburg	1	0	53	12 16-36
Mayer	0	1	49	12 16-36
Collins	0	1	48	7 48-50
Douglas	0	1	52	7 12-32
Uffenheimer	0	1	30	4 33-36

NEW YORK—Perry Collins meets Dr. W. E. Uffenheimer this afternoon and M. D. Brown faces Dr. W. G. Douglas this evening in the class A amateur 18.2 balkine billiard championship tournament here and some fine billiards are looked forward to. C. F. Conklin, the international amateur champion, and J. F. Poggenburg were the winners in the two-day event in the fall and Mrs. M. D. Paterson donated a prize for such a contest at any time at the Baltusrol Golf Club.

The officers elected were practically the same, except that Mrs. E. F. Sanford declined the secretaryship and was succeeded by Miss Krug.

The delegates said that a representative team would surely be sent to Philadelphia this fall for the Griscom cup matches. The venue would have been New York this time had not the metropolitan women lost the right by failing to send a team to Boston.

The delegates said that the executive committee was increased from five to seven and this ticket elected:

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STRIKE CHIEFS MAKE "NOT GUILTY" PLEA IN COURT AT LAWRENCE

(Continued from page one)

sancion of the national body. Such a strike would probably mean a tieup of street car service, the extinguishing of street lights and a shutdown of mills and manufacturing plants.

After Mr. Ettor and Mr. Giovanitti had pleaded not guilty before Judge Chandler George E. Roewer, their attorney, asked for a continuation of the case for 10 days and also requested that the defendants be admitted to bail.

Mr. Roewer insisted that the real reason for the arrest was not so much on account of radical speeches made by the defendants but to get them out of the way "so that the strikers should be compelled to return to work."

Justice Chandler said that since there was no precedent he could do nothing else but hold the defendants without bail. He said he was willing to take up the cases again on Feb. 9.

The men, both handcuffed, were removed to the Lawrence jail on Hampshire street.

Mill operatives returned to work in large numbers today.

One of the business men of Lawrence today distributed 5000 loaves of bread to the strikers. More bread will be distributed tomorrow.

The presence of cavalrymen seems to have had a quieting effect upon the strikers. Horsemen always appear at an advantage in coping with crowds, and as most of the strikers are not long from European countries, where mounted patrols are called into service on the slightest pretext it is believed that this show of authority will do much toward reestablishing order.

The militiamen patrolling the streets on foot are carrying out Colonel Sweetser's orders to the letter. No crowds are permitted to collect, not even in front of the newspaper offices. "Move on, this way or that," is the quiet command heard every minute or so. And at the least show of loitering two soldiers advance to enforce their command.

With some of the mills operating partly under a strong military guard there was considerable curiosity to know what would happen when the operatives left their places at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A reporter for the Monitor, after getting through the lines, posted himself at one end of the Pacific mills.

When the gates swung open a considerable crowd came out. The men and women were almost entirely English speaking people. They appeared conscious of the fact that before they would arrive at their respective homes some of their former fellow workers would "spot" them, but there seemed to be little hesitancy upon their part to move along.

When William D. Haywood returns to Lawrence, the former secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, will be confronted with a far different situation than when he made his sudden departure a few days ago. The 1200 militiamen will prevent a repetition of the scenes which were enacted when Mr. Haywood arrived and was carried in triumph through the streets. There will be no opportunity for him to make an address on the common. That much is now an assured fact. Colonel Sweetser is fully convinced that this is the only method to employ to safeguard the community.

A glance within the quarters of the cavalrymen in the old Y. M. C. A. building affords Lawrence an opportunity for seeing something the city has never witnessed before. The gymnasium has been converted into a general sleeping and dining room. The equipment appears sufficient for a protracted stay.

The city has been divided into six military districts, with headquarters as follows:

District 1—Ayer Mill, companies A, C and E, eighth infantry, Major Hilliker.

District 2—Everett Mill, companies A, B, C, D, second corps cadets, Lieutenant-Colonel Ropes.

District 3—Old Y. M. C. A., companies C, F, H, fifth infantry, Major Meredith.

District 4—Hampshire Mill, companies D, E, F, G, H, I, eighth infantry, Major Perry.

District 5—Arlington Mill, details of companies B and F, eighth infantry, Captain Campbell.

District 6—Broadway, companies K and M, eighth infantry, Major Canfield.

Reserves, Old Y. M. C. A., troops A and B, cavalry, company C, fifth infantry, Major Schmitz.

Reserves, Armory, companies A and B, sixth infantry, Major Sweetser.

Detachments from these companies are assigned as follows in the various districts:

Uswoco Mills, company C, eighth infantry.

Pacific Worsted Mills, companies D, I, G, H, eighth infantry.

Lower Pacific weaved, companies B and F, fifth infantry.

Duck Mills, company E, eighth infantry.

Washington Mills, company H, fifth infantry.

International Paper Mills, company K, second corps cadets.

Upper Pacific Mills, companies K and M, eighth infantry.

The people of Lawrence are watching closely events in connection with the arrest of John J. Breen following the discovery of dynamite by the police. Mr. Breen's case will be heard next Friday, he having been arraigned on Tuesday, and there is no little curiosity as to what this whole thing really means. Some

will have it that the alleged deliberate placing of the dynamite was to make capital for a certain energetic person who wanted to stand in the limelight for the time being. It is agreed that Lawrence has had all the notoriety it wants.

Ivar L. Sjostrom, vice-president of the Uswoco mills, is quoted in an interview, in which he questions the good faith of Governor Foss in his proposition for settling the strike. Mr. Sjostrom proposes that the Governor appoint a committee of three or five citizens, two of whom might be justices of the supreme court, who would report in a month as to actual conditions and make such recommendations as they saw fit. In the meantime he thinks the strikers should return to work for that period under the old conditions. He said:

"Monday's riot has put an end to any chance of the mill operators meeting Ettor or his lieutenants. I would not meet them myself today, although in the past I was not averse to a conference with the strike committee. I was not present at the conference of citizens with the city council and for the future I am going to keep out of such things. They do no good, and I want to give my attention to running my own business. I am satisfied that there is sufficient protection now in Lawrence to enable this to be done along something like normal lines.

"I am afraid no overtures are to be looked for from the mill men to the operatives now out on strike. Anything that is to be said will be deferred until the workers return to the factory, and the head of each mill can thrash the matter out with his own people.

"From what I know of my associates, I am convinced that genuine grievances will be attended to. A number of the operatives are only out because they were frightened out, and it is quite impossible until law and order have reigned for a few days, to judge which are strikers and which are not.

"If the strike settles down to a long waiting game it will be a great misfortune for the city of Lawrence; but it may lead to the removing of the labor trouble. There is already a shortage of 5000 in the working population, and as is reported numbers are leaving the city in disgust a lack of hands will be felt and will have its result in the raising of wages. The worst of the business is that it is the highly skilled operatives, who can least be spared, that will go the first.

"If the Governor wants to settle the strike, why does he not do this: appoint a committee at once of some three or five independent citizens, men whose names carry weight and who have no personal bias one way or the other? Two of them might be members of the supreme court of Massachusetts. An inquiry need not be a lengthy affair, as is pretended. Sufficient might be found out in a month to warrant at least a preliminary report. If the report shows things to be what is asserted, the force of public opinion would insist upon a remedy, and the matter would be fresh enough in the minds of the public to insure a very general expression of this opinion through the public press and elsewhere. Surely no great hardship would be caused by a return to work for a month under former conditions."

"While it is to be hoped that the strike will end shortly," said Inspector Gordon, "my work is, in reality, just begun. Mr. Ettor has not furnished me certain data necessary to establish the fact that, according to information given me in other quarters, there has been wholesale importation of alien contract labor.

"I feel certain that the striking element could, if so desired, give me information exactly of the kind wanted by the government. However, there is no present way of compelling them to testify toward that end. I have known Mr. Ettor for some time. He has been active in other localities where I have been in the discharge of my duties. There is no question that he is a fearless leader, but there is considerable a question as to what effect tactics used by him in Lawrence justify the end sought."

Mr. Gordon said that far and above any other consideration, the so-called Socialistic influence has been the prevailing factor in the present agitation. "I live in Haverhill," said the immigrant inspector. "I have had my experience with the Socialists there. Mr. Ettor knows my anti-Socialistic position and he good-naturedly told me the other day that I 'was the man' they were after. Of course, he meant that to be along political lines.

"Now as to socialism and the Industrial Workers of the World, there is no use denying that the organizers of the

former Mill Operative

Says Workers Are Lured by Prospect of Wealth

These statements were made by two men interested in the work of the Civic Service house:

Charles McCullough—"I am thoroughly acquainted with the situation at Lawrence, for I have worked at the mills there and elsewhere in the Merrimac valley for 25 years. Until the coming of foreign workers, brought to this country by pictures which made them think that in the United States they would be wealthy and live in palaces; the common wage was \$6 a week. Some of the foreigners were made to begin at \$2.50."

Their presence in such numbers has kept down and even lowered the wages for practically all the workers there. The immigrants have been compelled to keep their children out of school to work; year after year they have made untrue statements to the school authorities regarding their children. I know this to be true. The workers are told that the owners cannot afford to raise the wages; the workers know that Mr. Wood receives \$25,000 more each year than the President of the United States."

H. G. Chapin said:

"For 15 years my father worked in the Lawrence mills as a wool sorter. The owners claim that they pay \$15 a week for such work. That is the nominal wage, but the fact is that during 15 years my father's wage did not average more than \$9 a week on account of the many days when there was no work. We left Lawrence in a worse financial condition than when we went there."

Inspector to Report

WASHINGTON—Alleged violation of the contract labor laws at the Lawrence, Mass., mills are being officially investigated by the department of commerce and labor, it was learned today. The local inspector at Lawrence has been ordered to report any violations of the immigration regulations.

Girl Who Will Appear in the Cast of Flowers in a Cantata at Chelsea



MISS ALICE E. SCOTT

Member of High School Cast Which Will Give Play Written on 'King Sol'



MISS ETHEL M. HOLMAN

CHELSEA PUPILS TO SING AIRS WRITTEN IN THE SCHOOLROOM

"King Sol in Flowerland," a cantata by Edwin C. Barnes, with melodies by pupils of the music department of Chelsea high school, will be sung this evening in Williams school hall, Chelsea. The demand for seats has exceeded the capacity of the hall and a second performance is announced for Feb. 7.

The pretty story shows the visit of King Sol to the dwellers in Fairyland, not as a giver of light and heat, but personally that they might show him their beautiful land and do him homage. The King brings along his sister, the Princess Raindrop.

There are 20 musical numbers, all composed as a result of instruction received in the course in theoretical music. The scenery and costumes were prepared by the pupils. The music is said to be of good quality for student work and has been published. The books will be on sale at the hall and the income used to further work of the music department.

The cast:

King Sol Cecil William Tucker
Princess Raindrop Esther A. Merritt
The Herald Genevieve E. Spinney
Dandelion Frank W. Burns
Snowdrop Mildred Wedge
Pansy Madeline Ware Cobb
Rose Alice Harvie
Morning Glories Louise Crommett
Emily Safford, Gladys M. Colgate
Forget-Me-Not Annie W. Merritt
Jennie Schnitzler, Ida M. Levy
Poppies H. Gretchen Avery, Josephine C. Lavigne, Sybil L. Spinney, Alice E. Scott

Lilies of the Valley—Blanche M. Mc-
Kenna, Ethel Buchanan, Mary V. Kerr
Pauline L. Lee, Marion A. Flynn, Bertha
Gorfinkel.

Buttercups—Olive Wentworth, Rose E.
Murdoch, Margaret M. O'Kelly, Christina
E. Dunphy, G. Mildred Williams, Vera M.
Vanderwood.

Ferns—Ruth A. Nutter, Lucia H. Bailey
Ethel C. Fitch, Alice M. Fitch, Myrta
I. Floyd, Lillian M. Thomas.

Daisies—Zelma C. Goldblatt, Laura B.
Duncan, Ethel M. Holman, Esther W.
Willard, Esther Farrell, Ursula L. Kelley
Bluebells—Grace L. O'Brien, Muriel N.
Nickerson, Lois Barnes, Marion J. Breath
Edith M. Colgate, Odessa M. Malone.

Dancers—Edythe B. Coombs, Lilla E.
Howe, Margaret Pierce, Helen Burnett,
Sadie Aaronson, Gladys Safford.

Sunflowers—Howard Meek, Augustine
Dockham, Frederick L. Harper, Patrick
Kierman, Charles P. Mason, John W.
Noyes, Benjamin Szathmary, Whitney
Snowman, Ralph H. Schein, Hyman
Rogers.

Vocal orchestra—Esther M. Atkins,
Grace M. Bursey, Lillian A. Evans, Pauline
M. Kohbrausen, Hazel C. Nelson, Florence
E. Haines, Lillian M. Leverone, Hazel G.
Hancock, Alice L. Williams, Mary A. Tierney,
Sarah Kotzen, Bertha E. Friedlander, Lillian M. Farrel, May
Morris, Ruth Lissel, Mary Buchanan,
Dora Szathmary, Sadie H. Taylor, Mollie Rutenberg,
Ruth E. Coombs, Esther Hatch, Ruth R. Doyle, Florence
Stern, Esther Roberts, Ethel M. Cruse,
Bessie R. Kotzen, Jennie G. Toltz, Lillian M.
Boyd, Esther M. Nazarian, Ellen Howe,
Leoneita R. Scott, Mary T. Rock, Helen V.
McDonald, Rosa E. Lipson, Helen M.
McDonald, Sarah Sidel, Edythe B. Tichell,
Dora Roller, Louise R. Rosenberg.

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Chandler & Co.

Tremont St., Near West

25th Annual Mark Down Sale

As this sale is the final clearance of the past season—every department in the store contributes its share of the marked down goods, and the sale is general throughout the entire store. The sale continues while the merchandise lasts—and if any individual item in this list is sold when asked for Chandler & Co. will endeavor to supply a value just as good.

COLORED SILKS

	Value	Price
14 Dress Patterns, Figured	100	3.40
Chiffons	100	.48
350 yds. Voile	150	.68
45 yds. Natural Pongee	150	1.00
7 Dress Patterns	100	4.00
Voiles	100	4.00
215 yds. Silk Chiffon, Urethane	250	1.50
28 yds. Silk Organza	250</td	

REPLIES FROM 16,000 SHOW PUBLIC IS NOT AGAINST BIG TRUSTS

National Civic Federation
Publishes Result of Ex-
haustive Canvass Among
All Classes in United States

LIKE SHERMAN LAW

NEW YORK—Analysis of the 16,000 answers received by the National Civic Federation to a series of questions concerning the Sherman law and made public today, indicate little sentiment in favor of its unconditional repeal.

"On the other hand," says the federation, "it is shown that there is practically no desire to abolish large combinations. The public have no desire for government ownership on one side or unrestricted and unregulated private or corporate control on the other. They will accept large combinations adequately regulated."

The questions were sent to editors, political economists, lawyers, publicists, statisticians, manufacturers, merchants, bankers and the officers of commercial, labor and other organizations. As introductory to the questions, it was pointed out that "the Sherman anti-trust act has now been interpreted by the supreme court to mean, as to interstate commerce, that any combination in restraint of trade with the purpose of controlling prices and stifling competition is unlawful."

Going into detail regarding the replies, the federation says: "Eighty-four per cent of the answers pronounce the Sherman law neither clear nor workable, or workable without being clear; but only some 20 per cent declare in favor of its repeal. Of these latter, the larger number add that if not repealed, it should be amended, etc. Substantially, the usual phraseology for amending the Sherman law is: 'Make it so that business men can understand it,' or 'bring it into line with modern business conditions.'

"Eighty per cent of the replies favor federal license or incorporation for companies engaged in interstate commerce, about one-third of the 80 taking federal license as an alternative. Seventy-five per cent are opposed to holding companies, while of the remainder nearly all want holding companies bound by restrictions that would prevent abuses.

"Government regulation of capitalization is approved by 50 per cent of those to whom that question was submitted, a few of the minority who disapprove suggesting that over-capitalization is not always an evil, but sometimes brings capital into action that would otherwise remain idle."

"Three important advantages claimed for those doing business on a large scale—economics in production, economies in distribution and greater use of by-products—are admitted without dissent by all who answer that query. 'Steadier employment of labor and at better wages' and 'better protection against industrial accidents,' are denied by 35 per cent and 'more command of international trade' and 'command of the best ability' are doubted by 10 per cent of those answering."

"It is significant that the leaders of organized labor, representing wage-earners are practically unanimous in demanding that the Sherman anti-trust act should be either repealed or amended to exempt from its operations organizations of labor and organizations of farmers."

MASONS TO MEET AT ALEXANDRIA

WASHINGTON—The second annual convention of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association will be held in Alexandria, Va., on Feb. 20 to 22. The association is composed of the grand master and one other representative from each grand lodge in the United States, and its purpose is to get funds with which to defray the expense of building in Alexandria a Masonic temple in honor of Washington in which to keep the priceless Washington relics, now in the possession of Alexandria-Washington Lodge.

Washington was for a number of years the master of this lodge. A dinner will be held in connection with the convention. President Taft has sent word that he cannot attend the dinner, but he will be present on the day when the members of the convention visit Mt. Vernon.

LODGE HOLDS ITS ANNUAL DANCE

The sixteenth annual dance of King Solomon Lodge, L. O. O. F., was held last night at Odd Fellows hall and friends attended by 500 members and friends. The program opened with a concert.

The officers of the dance were Harris Goldberg, chief marshal, and David H. Grandberg, floor director, assisted by B. H. Modest, H. Folson, J. Rosenblum and J. Swartz.

The aids were George H. Saxe, M. Shubert, Charles Cobb, A. Laskowitz, H. Kalis, J. K. Latkowitch, William Frank, S. Goldstein, J. Nicholas, S. Federman and J. Kessler.

BILL FOR GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP
WASHINGTON—Government ownership of all railroads, telegraph, telephone and express properties engaged in interstate commerce is provided in a bill introduced today in the House by Representative Victor L. Berger (Soe., Wis.).

VIOLIN CLASS IN THE HIGH SCHOOL AT CHELSEA



Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music, first at left in back row; Miss Annie S. Haight, teacher, sixth from left in back row; Mrs. Helen S. Avery, church organist, second from right in back row; and the following pupils: Joseph Rosenblatt, Frederick Ryan, Fred Jacobs, Marion Collins, Laurette Breath, George Winsor, Bennie Michaelson, Rose Katz, Leonard Wilbur, Norman Rosenthal, Jack Bosel, Abraham Wolfson, Esther Rosenfeld, Ralph Joslin, Florence Taylor, Samuel Levin, Morris Younis, Lazarus Rubin, Sarah Levy, Jane Armitage, Israel Miller, Benjamin J. Levin, Nathaniel Quint, Joseph Israeite, Henry Covin, Robert Williams, Sadie Lipp, Isadore Bean, John Hines, Benjamin J. Levin, Abraham Cohen, Henry Rosenthal, Harry Levins, Julian Friedman, Nellie Hansen, Esther Binsky, Samuel Cohen, Samuel Horowitz, Orra Underhill, Julia Lee, Percy Huddell, Lewis Goodman.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WAKEFIELD

Edwin C. Miller, master of Wakefield Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, has appointed these committees: Literary, Edson W. White, Mrs. Mary H. Woodward, Miss Grace Holt, Daniel H. Parker, Frederick H. Sidney; agricultural fair, Mr. and Mrs. Robert C. Atkinson, Mrs. Julia L. Bartume, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin W. Boardman, Lewis E. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert B. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Sweetser, Miss Martha D. Wilson; music, George E. Dunbar, Miss Helen M. Kelso, Mrs. Abbie Pearl Meyer, Miss Mary F. Prescott, Mrs. Luella M. C. Sidney; regalia, Edwin W. White, E. H. Perley, Miss Evelyn M. Boardman, J. W. Glover, Jr., Miss Martha D. Wilson; relief, Mr. and Mrs. Fred E. Eaton, Mrs. Josephine P. MacQuinn, Miss Bessie Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. J. Robert Reid.

STONEHAM

Miss Margaret Butler, noble grand of Evergreen Rebekah Lodge, I. O. O. F., has made these appointments: Banner bearers, Ella Farrin, Carrie Bancroft, Anna Payson, Fannie L. Rogers; palm bearers, Christine Pears, Sadie Dinsmore, Sophie Bardwell.

For Columbian encampment, Patriarchs Militant, J. O. O. F., Charles R. Farrin, chief patriarch, has named: First watch, A. H. Hersam; third watch, George E. Bell; fourth watch, William Haymond; inside guard, Perley A. Blood; outside guard, Rodney Bancroft; first guard of tent, John Roy Hovey; second guard of tent, E. C. Clapp.

ABINGTON

The pupils of the Dunbar school have organized an improvement society, under the name of the Dunbar School Improvement Society, for the purpose of improving the schoolrooms and grounds. The officers are: President, Joseph Murphy; vice-president, Louise Murphy; secretary, Gladys Crowley; treasurer, Mary Partridge.

The Ladies Social Club of the North Baptist church has elected: President, Mrs. W. G. Wyman; vice-president, Mrs. Ernest W. Calkins; secretary and treasurer, Miss Martha Sawyer.

QUINCY

Charles H. Johnson gave an illustrated lecture on "Historic Quincy" in the First Presbyterian church Tuesday evening.

The Albee class of the Woburn Baptist church, composed of young women, held a men's night in the chapel Tuesday evening. After a reception and supper the Rev. O. P. Gifford, D. D., of Brookline, delivered an address.

BRANTREE

Monachus council, Royal Arcanum, has chosen these officers: Regent, F. R. Carmichael; past regent, N. E. Hayden; vice-regent, H. S. Bridgeham; treasurer, F. Tupper; orator, Charles Mellen; chaplain, M. F. Dyer; guide, Maurice Colbert; warden, W. N. Howes; sentinel, Edward Carter; trustee, George Derninger; colonel, F. A. Reed.

RANDOLPH

The Men's Club of the First Congregational church held a women's night in the vestry Tuesday evening. The Men's Club of the Baptist church and the women were present as guests. After a reception the Rev. C. A. Vincent, D. D., of Boston, delivered an address on "The Up-to-Date American."

EAST BRIDGEWATER

A meeting of the senior class of the high school was held at G. A. R. hall and plans were made for a valentine party to be held in the town hall, Feb. 14. It was voted to hold a minstrel show the first week in March. The committee includes Misses Velma Litchfield, Alice Shepherd and Edward Ring, Edward Murphy and James Nash.

READING

The degree team of Security Lodge, I. O. O. F., conferred the third degree on candidates of Malden Lodge at Malden, Tuesday night.

WINTHROP

Miss Agnes Ryan, business manager of the Womans Journal, will be the hostess at the meeting of the Felicity Club, Thursday evening.

ARLINGTON

The new officials of Longfellow chapter, No. 117, order of the Eastern Star, have been installed as follows: Worthy matron, Mrs. Annie S. Carter of East Weymouth; worthy patron, Claude H. Fleming; associate matron, Mrs. Mary A. Fleming; conductress, Mrs. Blanche A. Bacon; associate conductress, Mrs. Catherine Finley; chaplain, Mrs. Sarah L. Long; marshal, Mrs. Martha C. Spaulding; Adah, Mrs. Nellie C. Wadleigh; Ruth, Mrs. Susan E. Hardy; Esther, Mrs. Grace Whittier; Martha, Mrs. Lillian M. Thompson; Electa, Mrs. Velma M. Isley; warden, Mrs. Etta J. Jones; sentinel, Andrew Bain.

WALTHAM

Former Mayor Walker is advocating the passage of a bill by the Legislature allowing manufacturing concerns to return to the schedule of 56 hours a week and to end the wage reduction brought about by the 54-hour law. He has taken the proposed legislation up with Speaker Cushing of the lower branch of the Legislature.

The executive board of the Mothers Club has voted to send a request to the directors of the public library asking that the library be opened on Sunday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock. The club is making plans for its annual fathers night to be held on Feb. 8.

MALDEN

The public property committee of the city government submitted a plan for the building of more offices at city hall to the finance committee at its meeting Tuesday evening. The plan contemplates partitioning off a portion of the council room and making it into two or three offices.

The school committee has elected these new teachers: Miss Esther M. McEnnes of Ludlow, a graduate of Waltham high and Lowell Normal schools to the Center school; Miss Margaretta J. Conway of Woburn now teaching at Maynard to the Center school. She is also a graduate of Lowell Normal school.

LEXINGTON

John A. Sweetser of Massachusetts Avenue has been named to fill the vacancy on the water and sewer commission caused by the resignation of Robert P. Clapp.

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MELROSE

The charter revision committee met Tuesday night when two forms of the charters to be submitted to the voters were discussed. Three forms are to be submitted, the first two of which are nearly completed and will be reported to the aldermen in March.

Principal Lorrie B. Hulman of the high school has received 100 applications for transportation for the Washington trip to be taken by the senior class in April and which will take the place of the former class day exercises.

NEWTON

The Social Club of the church of the Messiah has elected: President, E. W. Heckman; vice-president, M. E. Beardsley; secretary and treasurer, Miss K. M. Sundling; stage manager, J. H. Turner.

Officers elected by Men's Club of St. John's church are: President, Edward P. Hatch; vice-president, John H. Eddy; secretary and treasurer, James P. Richardson; directors, Charles F. Avery, Mrs. Nathan A. Fitch; Flora, Mrs. Annie H. Bowles; lady assistant steward, Miss Bernice Glenn; executive committee, L. C. Sturtevant (for three years).

MEDFORD

The Medford Yacht Club has elected: Commodore, J. J. McDonald; vice commodore, John J. Cook; secretary and treasurer, William A. Edmunds; fleet captain, Karl Pike; house committee, R. D. Glawson, Roy White, Victor Adams, William Duncan and William Egan; entertainment committee, Capt. George Calkins, G. Spencer and H. G. Pike.

The new juvenile building of the public library presented by Mrs. Samuel C. Lawrence was open for public inspection today for the first time. Tomorrow it will be ready for the use of the young people and will be open during the regular library hours daily.

WHITMAN

The Republican town committee for 1912 has organized with Arthur W. Paine as chairman, George B. French secretary; and E. W. Hayden treasurer.

The Central Social Club has appointed a committee to arrange for a dramatic entertainment to be held in the town hall on the evening of March 18.

EVERETT

Surveyors and engineers of the Boston Elevated have been at work the past few days laying out locations for the abutments for the elevated structure to be built through this city to the Malden square terminal. It is expected that the actual construction work will begin the latter part of March.

REVERE

The Neriad Sewing Circle has elected these officers, who were installed by Mrs. Belle E. Bradbury, deputy matron, and Mrs. Marie Freggen, marshal; president, Mrs. Helen Smith; vice-president, Mrs. Sarah Osborne; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Mary P. Ame.

CHINOOK SALMON TO BE PLANTED

TEHAMA, CAL.—One million Chinook salmon will be turned into the waters of the Sacramento river from the Mill Creek field station of the government hatcheries as soon as the eggs, which are now in course of development are hatched.

The spawn is in various stages of maturity.

The fish hatched at the local station will be placed in Mill Creek, and from this stream will find their way to the Sacramento river.

PILGRIM FATHERS TO ENTERTAIN

Cambridge Colonies of the United Order of Pilgrim Fathers will give a musical and literary entertainment in Cypress Hall, Prospect street, Cambridge, on the night of Feb. 5. George F. Bradstreet, supreme governor of the order, will make an address.

LATENT TALENT FOR MUSIC BEING BROUGHT OUT NOW

There are 44 pupils in the violin class which meets every Thursday afternoon at the high school in Chelsea. The plan was devised by Osbourne McConathy, supervisor of music in the Chelsea schools and he says it is no longer an experiment, for the children are making great progress. The idea is to arouse latent musical interest.

This has long been one of Mr. McConathy's plans and with the assistance of several members of the Chelsea Woman's Club and the cooperation of the school board he has been able to carry it out. Miss Annie S. Haight of the New England Conservatory of Music is the teacher. The pupils have a half hour lesson, for which they pay a small fee. The lessons are given in classes of five or six. Each pupil purchases his or her violin, which is sold at cost.

Mr. McConathy has been helped with the work by Mrs. Helen S. Avery, organist at the Central Congregational church, who gives her services free of charge. Already several of the children have advanced from class work and are taking instruction elsewhere.

VOCATIONAL TALK IS POSTPONED

Because the hall of the Boston Normal school is being used by the board of superintendents for the examination of teachers who wish to enter the service of the city of Boston, and for submasters in the Boston schools who wish to become masters, the weekly lecture on industrial and vocational education has been postponed.

Mr. John T. Prince is announced to address the students on "Salesmanship" on Feb. 8, and A. L. Rafter, assistant superintendent of schools, will address the school on Feb. 15 on "Porto Rico." Mr. Rafter accompanied Meyer Bloomfield, director of the vocation bureau on his recent trip of investigation of education at Porto Rico.

SCHOONER WILL SEEK TREASURE

To engage in the wrecking business in the West Indies is the ultimate purpose of the crew of the Ned P. Walker, a two-masted schooner, which has been purchased by Boston men and is at present tied up at a berth at Commercial wharf.

It is expected that the vessel will leave here in a week or 10 days to search for the sunken treasures of some of the old Spanish galleons.

The Ned P. Walker has never been engaged in any more romantic business than trading between eastern ports and Boston. She was built in Jonesport in 1881, and hails from Bucksport.

TENNYSON TO BE DR. GRIGGS' TOPIC

Edward Howard Griggs will deliver a course of six lectures on "The Poetry and Philosophy of Tennyson" in Jordan hall on successive Wednesday evenings, beginning Feb. 21, at 8:15.

The first lecture will be on "That Life and Early Work of Tennyson"; that of Feb. 28 on "The Idylls of the King"; that of March 6 on "Tennyson's Ethical Philosophy"; the Holy Grail and the Passing of Arthur"; that of March 13 on "In Memoriam: The Period of Grief and Struggle"; that of March 20 on "In Memoriam: the Cantos of Faith and Love"; that of March 27 on "The Expression of Tennyson's Message in Briefer Poems."

An interesting part of the show is always presented by the Atlantic Company of Amesbury who, in addition to their characteristic line of sea-going Gurnet dories are showing two semi-speed clipper launches of 25½ and 30½ feet in length, the latter equipped with a khaki duck automobile top.

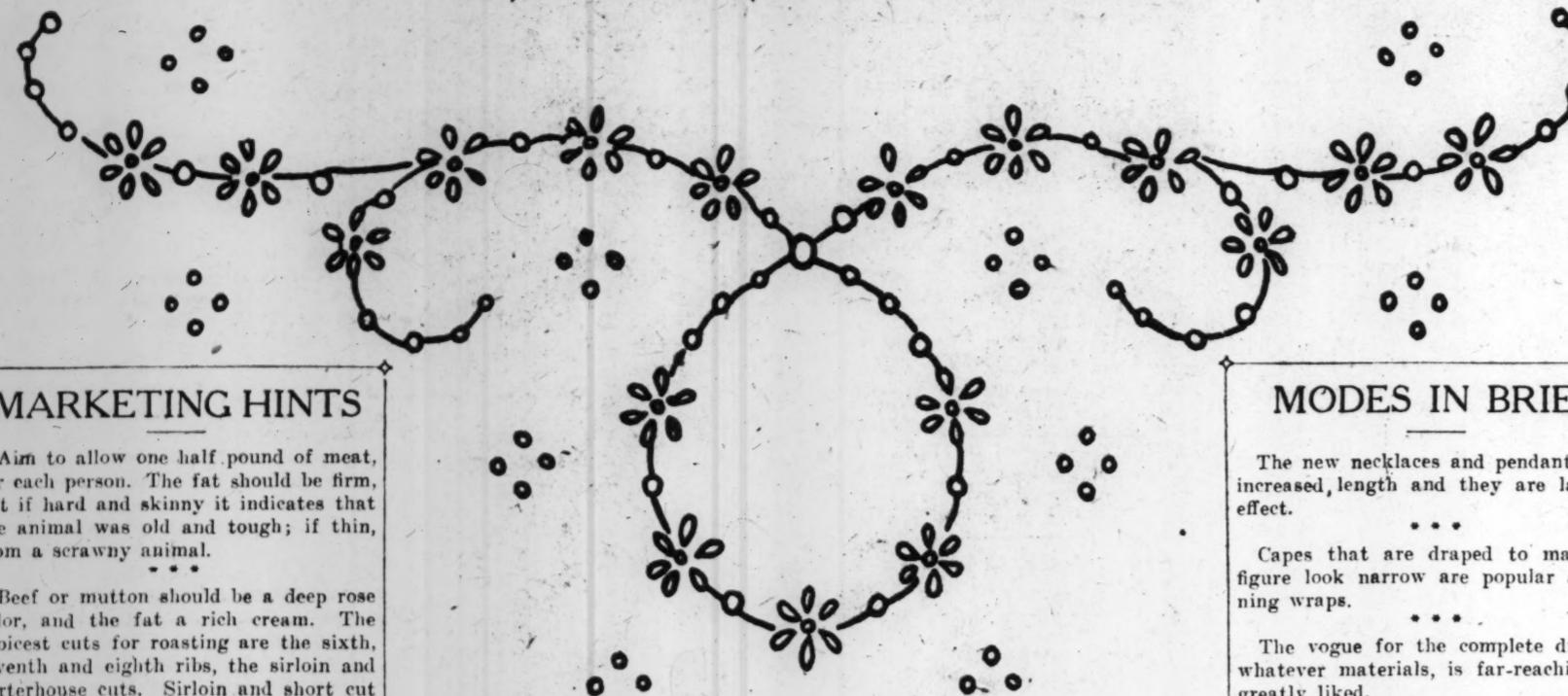
The Atlantic Company's space occupies three sections just at the head of the stairs leading to the basement and in addition to the boats mentioned they are showing also a 16-foot skiff with a price so moderate that any one with a desire for a boat may own it and a 17-foot launch built along the line of the dory construction, but with a broad stern, equipped with a four-horsepower motor, waterproof ignition and a complete set of cushions for \$300.

There is hardly a foot of space in Mechanics building that does not contain something of interest to those who are in any way connected with the boat and engine industry or enjoy the delights of boat mot

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

DAINTY MOTIF FOR UNDERWEAR THAT IS EASILY EMBROIDERED

The flowers are worked solid and the stems in outline stitch



MARKETING HINTS

Aim to allow one half pound of meat, for each person. The fat should be firm, but if hard and skinny it indicates that the animal was old and tough; if thin, from a scrawny animal.

Beef or mutton should be a deep rose color, and the fat a rich cream. The choicest cuts for roasting are the sixth, seventh and eighth ribs, the sirloin and porterhouse cuts. Sirloin and short cut porterhouse steaks are best, although many prefer the pinbone steak.

When selecting poultry see that the feet are soft and moist, the eyes clear, and the flesh plump.—Philadelphia Times.

WHITE SERGES ARE IN DEMAND

Liking for red as a relieving note is maintained

WHITE serges, white Bedford cord and various novelty weaves of white wool are in great demand and it is with them that the designers of the advance models have obtained many of their happiest results. The great Parisian dressmakers have launched many experimental models in these materials, some in all white, some relieved by skillfully introduced dashes of gay color.

The liking for red as a relieving note which was evidenced in the fall and winter frocks has apparently not run its course, says the New York Sun, and on some of the smartest white serges one finds touches of red, the beautiful reds ranging from geranium down to the soft fruity and American beauty tones. This red is usually toned down by artfully applied black.

A Paquin coat and skirt model in white Bedford cord, for example, has a collar of black panne velvet across the back and coming forward to a point a little in front of the shoulder, where it joins revers of the white cord. A fold of red raw silk extends below the front edges of the velvet, and along the edge of the velvet just above the red is a line of small close set white pearl buttons sewed on with red silk. Similar trimming is introduced on the cuffs and a little short fringed scarf end of the red silk emerges from a big embroidered eyelet at the left side of the coat waist line.

Buttons play an important part in giving individuality to some of the newest models. The flat buttons with two little holes in the edge of the rim, designed for trimming and intended to be set on in overlapping rows, were cleverly used in a simple one-piece frock of white serge. The frock opened invisibly down the front, but down the entire front

THIS dainty motif for nightdress, chemise or corset cover is easily embroidered and very effective. The flowers are worked solid, with the stems in the outline stitch and the dots as eyelets. Mercerized cotton No. 30 should be used. Directions for transferring—In taking off this pattern lay a piece of impression paper upon the material, place the newspaper pattern over this, and with a hard, sharp pencil draw firmly over each line. If the material is sheer, it may be laid over the pattern and drawn off with pencil, as the design will show through.

In bags, the ones of suede with a cord of the suede are in favor. They have a snap catch and are fitted with compartments.—Newark Times.

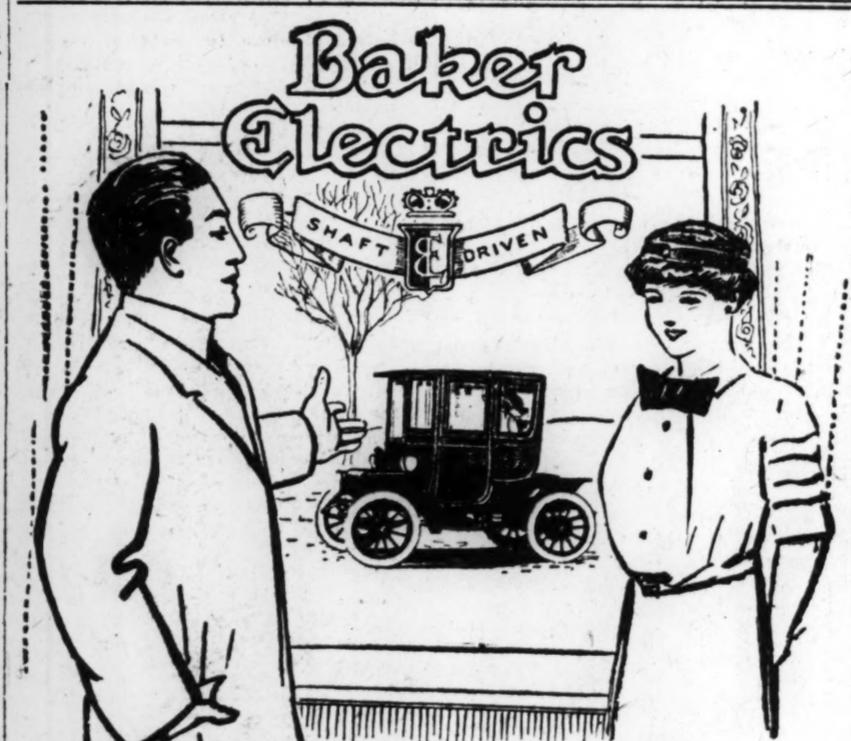


TABLE CHINA IS INCREASING

Extra sets added to regular equipment

JUDGING from the recent importations shown in shops dealing only in china and glassware, the newest feature of table equipment is the multiplication and elaboration of service, fish, game, and entree plates, a set or sets of each being included in the china closet of women addicted to dinner giving.

At one time an extra fine set of English or French china of the one pattern was considered pretty good. From course to course of the finest dinners the only difference in the china was in the size of the plate.

Hostesses who were looked up to as leaders, gave their guests something to talk about when they first introduced at the beginning of a dinner, service plates much more ornate and costly than the usual dinner plate.

A large percentage of the best china of the world is manufactured for America. The fashion set by persons who can afford to pay for rare and original designs is not confined to any one class of entertainers, service, fish, game, and entree plates of many grades now being included among the table china in the best stores, says the Washington Herald.

English ware—Cauldon, Minton, Doulton, Royal Worcester, Coalport, and Crown Derby—is represented in the most expensive dinner sets and extra plates. Limoges or French china comes next, and Austrian, not so fine as either but with a good body, comes third. Russia is sending beautiful china which is highly appreciated by persons on the lookout for something different. The patterns on these show a mingling of many colors in small designs, the effect being subdued and not catchy, except to the educated eye.

The latest designs in high quality fish and game plates are with few exceptions

covered with gold or gold shading to green, which is a background for conventionalized fish and birds done in colors. Thus a beautiful fish plate has an edge of raised gold which smooths down to a flat gold surface shading in the center of the plate to a faint green resembling sea water. Outlined in this is a swimming fish.

Game plates also have rims covered partially with gold and tinted centers patterned with a bird or two of blending, not contrasting, colors. The dinner set to go with plates of this description is preferably of white and gold, individuality of design consisting in the application of the gold, which also determines the cost.

Newer dinner sets of average price, not designed to be used with fancy fish and game plates, include designs like those popular nearly half a century ago.

The deep blues are having an immense vogue just now, as are blues a trifle lighter in color. Persons with a colonial dining room show a liking for this old English blue patterned china.

The domestic china dinner sets now in market show designs not unlike the imported Limoges. Among the best of these is a half inch wide border for plate or cup, combining a color dotted with gold. Green, yellow, deep rose are seen in this design, which has a rival in a pattern consisting of a slightly wider band made of tiny red rosebuds.

Perfectly plain colored bands are scarcely used at all now, a retailer said, except by hotels or restaurants.

The best veal is usually of a pale color, although the veal of a deep color is more juicy. When examining veal see that the kidney is enclosed in fat, which should be firm and white.

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The Car That Brought Them All to Shaft-drive

A. F. NEALE

BOSTON DISTRIBUTOR

21 MOTOR MART

THE BAKER-MOTOR VEHICLE CO.
MANUFACTURERS

CLEVELAND, OHIO

MODES IN BRIEF

The new necklaces and pendants show increased length and they are lacey in effect.

Capes that are draped to make the figure look narrow are popular as evening wraps.

The vogue for the complete dress, of whatever materials, is far-reaching and greatly liked.

The two most fashionable forms of collars are deep point and the rounding form. Cuffs are deep.

The very narrow tailored skirt, open at the side, is often seen among the new model gowns.

Taupe is the favorite color for the long separate wrap seen on the street. Wide scarfs of fur enliven these.

The new fringed neck bows are made of soft satin often of two contrasting colors, as purple, green, cerise, with black and edged with a black fringe half an inch in width.—Washington Herald.

CLEAR THE ASHES

Don't let the ashes choke up your grate and burn it out, says the Commoner. Use the shaker often, and empty the ash pan before it gets too full. Keep a regular fire by adjusting both dampers and fuel.



Modish Coiffures Chic and Charming

Created by a Master Designer, inspired by one thought—to express your individual taste with an intimate personal touch. Such a coiffure is

"La Felice"

Becoming To All

Its ease of adjustment, imperceptible weight and exquisite handiwork unfailingly appeal to women who care for distinction in dress.

Beautiful Booklet upon request.

"Fifty-two Years of Success"

Near 506 FIFTH AVE.
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TRIED RECIPES

DUMPLING CAKE

DUMP into a dish all together the following articles: One cup butter, two cups sugar, three eggs, four cups flour, one pound chopped raisins, one teaspoon soda in a cup of cold water, two teaspoons cream tartar. Any spice you choose. Mix well. Bake in two deep pans.

CREAM PIE

When something nice is needed for dessert and there is plenty of cream, try a real cream pie. Line a plate with rich paste rolled very thin and cut several little gashes in the paste to prevent rising while baking in a quick oven. After the crust is cool fill with a cup of thick cream beaten until stiff with powdered sugar to sweeten and a little vanilla flavoring. Half a teaspoonful or even less will be sufficient flavoring.

OYSTER SAUSAGES

Take two dozen oysters and rinse well. Chop them very finely and mix with six tablespoonsfuls of fine bread crumbs, three ounces of chopped suet and a little salt, pepper, paprika, a grate of nutmeg, a little ground mace and half a pound of sausage meat. Mix the whole well together, adding the two yolks of eggs. Put in a cool place for two or three hours to get firm. Flour the hands and make up into sausages or cakes, flour and fry in hot butter or lard. If preferred, they can be thrown into boiling water for three or four minutes, drained, left to get cold, then brushed over with well beaten egg and rolled in bread crumbs and lightly broiled.

STUFFED BAKED FISH

The stuffing for a baked fish should be rather dry. Add to one cup of cracker crumbs a pinch of salt and a rounding teaspoon each of finely chopped onion, parsley, capers and pickles, and then moisten with four tablespoons of melted butter. A five-pound cod or haddock should have the head left on for baking. Fill with stuffing and seep up. Cut three or four gashes in each side and lay a small strip of salt pork in each gash. Lay two or three thin slices of pork in the pan, put in the fish, skewering it so as to stand upright and bake; baste open. Garnish with parsley and lemon and potato balls; serve with a butter sauce.

LEMON SHERBET WITH GINGER

Boil two cups of water with one cupful of sugar for 15 minutes and add half a teaspoonful of gelatin dissolved in two teaspoonsfuls of cold water. Strain through a cheesecloth and when cold add half a cupful of lemon juice and two tablespoonsfuls of syrup from a ginger jar. Freeze and beat in two tablespoonsfuls of preserved ginger, chopped very fine.

HIGHEST AWARD JAMESTOWN EXPOSITION

SPECIAL DEMONSTRATION OF Picture Framing with

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TRADE MARK
Passe-Partout Binding

Call this week and see how easily and artistically you can frame photographs and pictures at very little expense.

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BOSTON

CHANDLER'S CORSET Exclusive Models STORES

CORSETS

Waists, Neckwear and Negligees

MRS. GEO. CHANDLER

12 and 14 Winter St. and 422 Boylston St.

BOSTON

Cut your Rent 33 per cent

You can make Five Rooms do the Work of Seven with

The Kindell Kind

Convertible Parlor Furniture

Ask to see them at your dealers.

I also can send them, written at either of the following addresses, and we will gladly tell you where you can see them:

THE KINDELL COMPANY,
400 W. Erie at Chicago.

Normal & Monitor, Bklyn, N.Y.

Clifford and Walnut sts., Toronto, Can.



Opens with easy, simple motion. No trouble, no inconvenience.

SHOES TAKE ON GREAT VARIETY

In many tones, to harmonize or contrast with gowns

There has been so much latitude in clothes that it was only natural to have the shoes follow suit. First came the wearing of velvet pumps on the street, then the open-worked stockings, then the colored heels on black slippers to match the stockings, then the appearance of bronze shoes, which should be kept for the drawing room.

The high white shoe which appeared last summer was well enough in its way with wash slacks, but when women began wearing them with blue and black serges they were conspicuous and certainly not in good taste, says the New York Times.

Some of the new muffs have arrangements in their linings where toilet accessories in the way of powder and such things are concealed, and others have on one side a spray of flowers, which when lifted disclose a looking glass large enough to be of use.

CANDIED ORANGE

For candying orange peels, use only the thick rinds; soak the peels in water, changing several times, until they lose their bitterness, then put them into boiling syrup and boil gently until they become soft and transparent; then take them out and drain, roll in powdered sugar and put in a dry place. The syrup which adheres to the peel will "candy."—Commoner.

FRINGE TRIMMING

Muffs of fur or satin are trimmed with fringe, narrow and wide, says an exchange, and evening scarfs, which are made of gauze and gathered in the middle of the back and over the arms, are also edged with a narrow silver or gold fringe that ornametizes the whole costume.

While every one first scoffed at the idea of white-topped shoes with black bows for American women, we did not show much hesitancy about taking them up. They are now considered the smart thing, and people are beginning to like them. When the bows are well out, the toes are gained by wearing white gaiters with black bows. Gray gaiters are also worn, as well as brown ones and pale biscuit color.

One cannot say anything against this from an economical standpoint, as one's summer pumps will do for winter wear, but from an artistic standpoint there is a great deal to be said, for all colored tops make the feet appear larger, thicken the ankles and do not add to the grace of walking.

Another French fashion that we have taken up which happens to be artistic is the high-heeled house slipper, which has six cross-straps over the instep, three on each side. These add to the height of the toe.

HANDSOME COAT

A beautiful chiffon coat seen lately was of black chiffon made on very simple lines and edged all round with two-inch black velvet ribbon bordered at each side with a single close row of rhinestones; the velvet crossed in two pointed ends at the back and finished with tassels of brilliants.—New Haven Journal-Courier.

NATIONAL TRUST SAVING PLACES OF HISTORICAL OR SCENIC WORTH

Protection of a Nation's Beauty Spots Arranged for by Organization in Great Britain

BUYING FOR PUBLIC

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A trust formed to acquire the most beautiful scenes and historical buildings of a country, and to preserve them for the permanent enjoyment of the citizens of that country, sounds a utopian idea; and yet in the last 16 years the National Trust of Great Britain has justified its existence by the acquisition of many beautiful places and buildings, and has come to be recognized as the champion and defender of the nation's beauty spots.

Half of its council is nominated by such bodies as the British Museum, National Gallery, Royal Academy, Royal Institute of British Architects, the principal universities, antiquarian, botanical and etymological societies and so on. The trust is in touch also with local archaeological societies and field clubs throughout the country. Many are affiliated to it, and local correspondents keep the council informed of any projected defacement of the scenery in their neighborhood.

Last year, for instance, the metropolitan water board proposed to construct some reservoirs close to the banks of the Thames. The sides of the reservoirs were to be about 40 feet high and though the company expressed their intention of sloping and planting them so as to minimize their ugliness, it was felt their appearance would greatly injure the open meadow-like scenery of the river. The council of the trust, therefore, joined forces with the Thames Preservation League and other societies and urged that the reservoirs should be moved back from the river as far as possible. Ultimately the joint committee of both houses of Parliament refused to sanction the site of the reservoirs, so that the beauty-lovers triumphed and the amenities of the Thames, the playground of London, are still to be preserved.

The London county council and Shoreditch borough council again came forward to help the trust in protecting the famous Geffrye almshouses in the Kingsland road. Shoreditch, which were threatened with destruction. The garden of these almshouses made a refreshing open space in a congested area; and now is to be not only preserved but enlarged by the acquisition and demolition of some adjoining houses of no architectural value. These picturesque old buildings and surrounding grounds are, therefore, permanently secured for the enjoyment of future generations.

Work in Lake Country

Up in the lake country, however, the trust has done, perhaps, its most important work. About 1300 acres, all told, around Derwentwater and Ullswater have been purchased by public subscription, and the rights of fishing and navigation on Derwentwater (formerly considered private water) thus secured to the public.

Many beautiful hill summits, commanding famous views, have also been given to the trust, or bought by it. One Tree hill, near Sevenoaks. Mariners hill, Ide hill, Toy's hill, Brasted Chart, all affording glorious views across the Kentish Weald, have gradually been secured.

On the seacoast such well known headlands as Barra Head at Tintagel on the north Cornish coast, Morte point (north Devon) and Barmouth cliff (Wales) may be cited. The summit of Kynance hill at Monmouth has been bought, and an immense area of land round Hindhead, Surrey, including the landmark of the Devil's Punch Bowl. The complete ownership of many commons has been taken over, the lord of the manor having been bought out so that the people's land cannot be infringed upon. Part of the primeval fenland of East Anglia has been secured, also one of the long barrows on Salisbury plain, and the Grey Wethers near Marlborough, on which are characteristic examples of the Saxon stones. Of equal interest to archeologists are the Eashing bridges over the Wey, said to date from the time of King John.

The buildings of historic interest are equally varied. The Joiners hall, Salisbury (the hall of one of the old city livery companies dating 1550), Duffield castle, Kanturk castle, old courthouses, and market houses and priests' houses, and Barrington court in Somersetshire—a magnificent specimen of domestic Tudor architecture—are amongst the curious and interesting possessions of the trust. Once purchased or given, all the property is carefully restored and kept in perfect order and the public is admitted to it.

Famous View Protected

Perhaps one of the trust's most interesting acts of chivalry, was the rescue of a piece of land at Windsor in order to protect the famous view of the castle from the river. King Edward VII. gave £500 to the fund and the present King, George V., £250, while the president of the trust, her royal highness Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, also contributed.

More and more, people are beginning to leave beautiful areas of land to the trust, and ancient monuments are being intrusted to its keeping by local authorities or societies. Coleridge's cottage at Nether Stowey, Somerset, occupied by the poet from 1777 to 1800, and where much of his best work was written, was bought by the Coleridge cottage



Old post office at Tintagel, England, owned by the National Trust of Great Britain—On coast of North Cornwall

preservation committee, and then presented to the trust.

As one studies the work of the trust, one is impressed by the growing spirit of cooperation and harmonious organization manifested through Great Britain. When a piece of scenery or ancient building is to be preserved, local residents first raise all they can towards the purchase; then an antiquarian or archaeologist or commons preservation society may be appealed to, and they in turn apply to the national trust, which issues an appeal to all those interested in the preservation of national beauties. The work of systematic and intelligent conservation which Ruskin preached so vi-

gously (and as he thought so hopelessly) is really being done, steadily and effectively, if without a great flourish of advertisement; and as the trustworthiness and efficiency and public spirit of the trust become more widely known, its usefulness will proportionately increase.

One is inclined to ask if its achievements are the fruit of conservatism or socialism pushed to the furthest extreme? Is the trust the augur of collectivism or communism? Its work is carried on by voluntary subscriptions given from the purest altruistic motives. Its motto seems to be "To conserve all that is good, for the good of all."

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders

Second Lieut. F. Bradley, assigned to sixth field artillery, to Fort Porter, N. Y., for temporary duty for five days.

Capt. G. H. McMaster, eighth infantry, detailed with organized militia of South Carolina as inspector instructor to Columbia, S. C., and report to Governor of South Carolina for duty.

Orders Jan. 11 relating to Capt. H. J. Koehler, master of the sword, U. S. military academy, revoked.

Capt. B. S. Walsh, Q. M., will make visits to the Stark mills, Manchester, N. H., as often as may be necessary, not to exceed one month, on business pertaining to manufacture of duck for quartermaster's depot, Philadelphia.

Second Lieut. J. A. Everts, eighth infantry, transferred to twelfth infantry, to remain on duty at Presidio of Monterey, Cal., pending the arrival of the twelfth infantry at its station in this country.

First Lieut. J. C. Moore from seventh to ninth infantry.

First Lieut. W. E. Morrison, from ninth to seventh infantry.

Changes in stations and duties of officers of the medical department: Lieut. Col. C. E. Woodruff, medical corps, on arrival at San Francisco, will report to commanding officer that post for duty, relieving Capt. H. H. Johnson, medical corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to the Walter Reed general hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., for duty.

First Lieut. A. Mueller, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Des Moines duty.

First Lieut. C. E. Fronk, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Benjamin Harrison, Ind., duty.

First Lieut. V. E. Watkins, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Sam Houston, Tex., duty.

First Lieut. F. J. Ganzelmann, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. Mott, N. J., duty, relieving First Lieut. C. E. MacDonald, medical reserves, who will proceed to his home.

First Lieut. P. G. Drake, medical reserves, upon arrival at San Francisco, to Ft. McKinley, Me., for duty.

Ft. Totten, N. Y., and report to commanding officer for duty, and by letter to commanding general, eastern division.

First Lieut. G. H. McLellan, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to Ft. McDowell, Cal., and report to commanding officer that post for duty, relieving Capt. H. H. Johnson, medical corps, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to the Walter Reed general hospital, Takoma Park, D. C., for duty.

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Navy Orders

Civil Engineer R. C. Hollyday, detached chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, navy department, to duty connection that bureau.

Boatswain Frank Hindrelet, detached naval training station, San Francisco, Cal., to the St. Louis.

Movements of Naval Vessels

Arrived — Yorktown at Santa Elena bay, Cheyenne at Tacoma, Héctor at Santo Domingo City, Gwin and McKee at New York, Hannibal at Guantánamo, Nero at Mare Island, Rainbow at Kan-

Sailed—Vulcan from Guantánamo for Hampton Roads, Lemidas from Havana for Annapolis, Whipple from Sausalito for San Diego.

Navy Notes

WASHINGTON—During the stay of the Rainbow at Nanking, with Real Admiral Murdoch on board, the cable address of the commander-in-chief remains Shanghai.

According to advices received at the navy department, the cruiser Yorktown is now at Santa Elena, 110 miles from Guayaquil.

The cruiser Maryland is due at Santa Elena today. The Yorktown will proceed to Panama. The Maryland will remain on the Ecuadorian coast.

Court d'Alte, minister from Portugal, notified the state department Tuesday that the Portuguese cruiser, the Republica, which participated in the Florida railway celebration, will arrive at New York today to remain there until Feb. 5. She is commanded by Capt. Leme Camara.

Captain Bevans, upon being relieved, will proceed to Ft. Mason, Cal., and report to commanding officer, and by letter to the commanding general, western division. Captain Bevans will also report to commanding general, western division, for duty as attending surgeon, San Francisco.

W. Huntington, medical corps, upon arrival at San Francisco, will proceed to

PROGRESSIVES FAIL TO UNITE

RIVER BOULEVARD PLANNED BY CITY

FRESNO, Cal.—The chamber of commerce has taken up a proposition for the construction of a boulevard along the San Joaquin river bluffs from Herndon to Millerton, in the Sierra Nevada, about 25 miles in length.

The construction of the boulevard from Herndon to Lanes, a station 10 miles north of this city on the river, would complete a triangular automobile drive of about 30 miles in all, the river portion of which would be of considerable scenic beauty.

This portion of the boulevard is almost certain of construction by the supervisors in connection with the building of the state highway to this city. The further portion, to reach to Millerton, which was the county seat up to 1874, will lead through a beautiful foot-bill and summer resort country.

LINES BY LOCKER LAMPSON JOIN PRESENT WITH PAST

"Muscular Motion" Theory
That Claims Attention
Today Occupied Thoughts
of Poet Half Century Ago

IDEA IN "BEGGARS"

BY JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

SOME profound observer, who we do not at this moment recall, has said that this age is witnessing a great revolution in politics and economy; and that things are changing everywhere. Aside from the fact that when Elizabeth came to the throne men probably shook their heads and mourned the ardent days of Mary Stuart, thus showing unconsciously that men have a trick of being much the same at all times, we have no quarrel with this saying. Things are changing and did they not, we should be like so many specimens preserved in bottles, calmly satisfied with antediluvian memories and not at all worried about the future, because there would be no future. The change, however, has been in the way in which men have gradually come to look at questions that themselves and their elements are by no means different from questions that have held the attention for centuries. Such a change is one of thought, not of men in the flesh, and has been in most cases slowly evolved, not by any means suddenly presented to consciousness in full development. Why this has been, we do not pretend to say; there have been those that saw ahead of their epoch and their society, sometimes to effect an improvement and sometimes to be satisfied with the excuse of despair; on the other hand, there have been those that were willing to take their exercise in regions not attempted by the angels and they have left the world much as they found it. But at least we can watch here and there the slow development of views different from what have been held for a very long time.

Let us glance at a line or two from the pleasant verses of Frederick Locker, who later added to his name that of Lampson, after his father-in-law, the Vermont man that came to England and was naturalized. His "London Lyrics," published by Kegan Paul, will give us what we need for this paper. Locker Lampson was of London, of it in the sense that he liked the smell of it, knew all about it, or his part of it, understood its ways and in his own degree watched its people as closely as Thackeray or Dickens. He was not a man exposed to the hard things of the world, and that he could be touched at all by the sight of others' endurance of them is very much to his credit in a generation when prosperity was somewhat closing England's ears to certain duties that to-day cry very loudly and are being heard. We think that if any one be inclined to blame him and men of his school, a good deal of the public's time will be advantageously saved if such hesitate a little and, if they have what Mr. Balfour has called "moral imagination," try to put themselves in Locker Lampson's place. There is a good deal of difference between "moral imagination" and calling attention to another's defect in the reaches of social sympathy. Locker Lampson wore good clothes, he cultivated people, he never had to wonder where the rent was coming from, he could take a run over to the Continent whenever he liked, in fine he was the happy victim of indurating circumstances, indurating so far as social sympathies might go. Yet he perceived certain things slightly that today Mr. Lloyd-George and Mr. Asquith perceive very much. Let us not draw attention to the varnished boots of Locker Lampson grinding the neck of a down-trodden proletariat, but let us more gracefully and sensibly be thankful that he and the other two gentlemen perceived what they did. If we do this, perhaps we can point a moral without putting a razor edge on it.

In one of his pieces, called "Beggars," he tells us how he is strolling along Pall Mall

"in a rapt reverie.
I am thinking if Sophy is thinking of me."

when he is roused by a ragged, shivering wretch who asks him to buy a comb. We do not remember either in the West End or the city to have seen much business done in combs, but combs are the common denominators of such small wares as wandering traders sell. Nor can we imagine Frederick Locker Lampson using in public or private any but his own certified comb, but he buys one and goes on to the club, where he sits by the fire and continues to think of Sophy. It may be observed that when you shiver in London you really shiver and you like a fire very much. He has other adventures and finally gets to the house of his affianced. They have tea, and she gives him a paper weight and tells him something that she has heard about the "muscular movement" of animate beings. It comes time for him to depart and he says in his last stanza:

"Thinks I (when I've said au revoir, and depart—

A Comb in my pocket, a Weight—at my heart,
And when wretched Mendicants writh,
there's a notion
That begging is only their 'muscular motion.'"

This is not as plainly heartless as one might think; here are a young woman and a young man, they are happy with all that happiness the world so much respects and loves, and they are not going to go into committee on the subject of unemployment or the Poor Laws. No, they would not think of that. But if the reader take the trouble

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

FIRST and last, a good deal of discussion has been indulged in regarding the proper way in which poetry should be read. The general verdict is that poetry is a kind of music in which, instead of the music notes which may, to a considerable compass, send the singer's voice up and down the scale, are the words to be read more after the manner of a chant, in soft cadences and with no less pronounced musical effect. There are musicians who say that they derive the same rare pleasure in scanning, in silence, the score of a composition, that they do in hearing the notes played. Their "musical imagination" is sufficient to tell them just how the notes would sound if properly played on a perfectly tuned instrument. However, such acutely equipped mental imagery is unusual. It would indeed be a very rare company of persons the members of which could find as much delight in reading a common score of some composition as they could in hearing some one of their number perform it on an instrument. It will be conceded that the average person must secure his best impressions of music through the sense of hearing rather than through the eye.

All results are colored and shaped by every effort put forth in their behalf. It is from the Romans that the newer western peoples have borrowed the term "candidates." The word means, "white robed one. It was by appearing in a loose white toga that the Roman citizen announced his willingness to serve his country in an official position. The gown was white to symbolize his purity of purpose and was worn loose that the wearer's scars might be more easily seen. The wearing of this toga in no wise insured its wearer's election, but it set forth his plan and purpose. The achievement of success is but the following to a desired end the plan laid down. It is hardly ever the result of chance or accident.

LEAP YEAR

There was a young lady in Ks. Who thought that by throwing shiny gls. At her fond, bashful beau They'd be led to propeaux, And she'd thus be increasing her chs.

LISBON IS UNDER MARTIAL LAW AS RESULT OF STRIKE

(By the United Press)

LISBON, Portugal—Martial law was declared in Lisbon today and a regiment of soldiers surrounded the headquarters of the Federation of Labor. A large number of labor unionists have been arrested and imprisoned on warships.

The government announces that it will use force against the strikers, who, it declares, are working in sympathy with royalist agitators. This charge is denied by labor leaders.

At Moita on Tuesday night rioters attacked the government house and slew the governor.

Soldiers are on guard today on street corners and on the roofs of public buildings in Lisbon.

COMPANY BUYS MASONIC TEMPLE

EL PASO, Tex.—The abstract for the Masonic temple sale has been approved by the abstractors and the deed was drawn recently for the transfer of the Masonic building to the Popular Dry Goods Company, to be converted into a department store.

The consideration for the sale is \$200,000. The temple is a three-story brick building, the first and second floors of which are now occupied by the Popular store. The deed was forwarded to the grand master of the Masons at Dallas to formally sanction the deal.

STEAMSHIP LINE ASKS CONCESSION

BOLIVIA'S WEALTH ITS MINERALS

More Rapid Development of the Mining Industry Looked for as the Result of Arrangement With Chile Giving Access by Rail to the Seacoast

With the opening of the Panama canal a new era is dawning for the Latin Americas. Already the eyes of the world are centering north and south of the isthmus of Panama. So the Monitor has arranged for a series of special articles, to be published on Wednesdays, presenting glimpses of the remarkable activity which is now bringing the sister republics into the limelight. History is in the making in the western hemisphere, and the present series aims to show the vital elements at work. Today's article, the third of the series, deals with Bolivia.

BOLIVIA is gradually reconciling itself to the fact that it is never again to possess even an inch of seacoast. Much that had to do with Bolivia losing its territory bordering on the Pacific, however, was not of the nation's own making. International disturbances in the neighboring countries of Peru and Chile resulted in wars between them, and later a conflict between Bolivia and Chile, finally led up to the signing in 1855 of the treaty of peace between the latter nations. Bolivia then found itself shut off completely from the sea.

According to an agreement entered into 10 years later, Chile consented to contract to construct a railroad at its own expense from the port of Arica to the Bolivian capital, La Paz. The purpose was to give the Bolivians free transit through Chilean territory to certain towns on the coast. Bolivia also obtained an indemnity for ceding its coast land, and Chile promised to help in the construction of railroads for the purpose of opening up the country.

The amicable arrangement with Chile will now allow of such development within Bolivia as should bring the mining industry there into its own. No other country in all South America is so rich in minerals. Apart from the so-called precious metals, the tin deposits are enormous. In 1909, one fifth of the world's tin supply came from Bolivian mines. At a height of 16,000 feet above sea level, utilizing water power generated 2000 feet farther up in the Andean heights, the machinery of the great tin mine is bringing millions of dollars worth of that mineral out of the mountain sides.

All the territory covered by the states of California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Arizona, Oregon and Washington is not so great as that of Bolivia. In fact, the Bolivian republic is the third greatest in territorial extent in South America. Yet its entire population is no more than half of New York's 5,000,000.

Seeking Immigration

Bolivia, however, is not going to stay as it is. There are great efforts now making to bring immigration to the country. The progressive administration has secured enthusiastic support among the people. Like most other Latin-American nations Bolivia has called a halt on internal strife. The boundary question, usually most difficult of any to be decided, has been adjusted quite satisfactorily. President Eliodoro Villazon has proved himself a capable chief executive.

Between the United States and the republic of Bolivia there always have existed the most cordial relations and credit for this must go to Senator Don Ignacio Calderon, who as minister of his country, has represented Bolivia at Washington for some years. There are few foreign representatives at the capital that have succeeded like Senator Calderon in bridging situations that others might not find so easy. He is in great demand as a speaker, and for a number of years he has been one of the prominent figures at the Lake Mohonk conference on international arbitration.

The capital building at La Paz has the distinction of being the loftiest seat of national government in the western hemisphere. It is a beautiful structure, recently erected in place of one that had dated back to the period of the reconstruction. There is, of course, but little similarity between La Paz and such great cities as Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro. But practically all that modern activity can do to make for comfort and beauty of arrangement has been done in La Paz. The wealth of the community recalls the Spanish occupation, when the gold and silver of the Bolivian mines and the treasures of the Incas gave the invaders glimpses of

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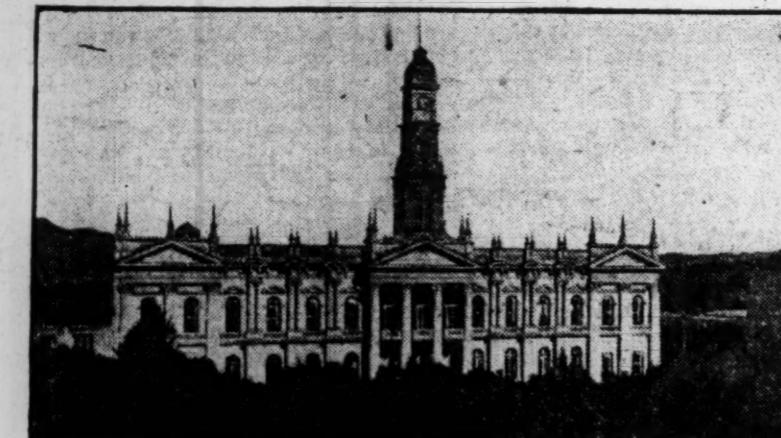
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Bolivian capitol at La Paz, recently erected, is an imposing structure and loftiest national government seat

The immeasurable riches of the new-found land to the west of old Spain.

Bolivia's Products

There is a record of silver production from 1545 to 1864 in the mining districts of Sucre, Potosi, La Paz and Cochabamba amounting to \$3,500,000,000. But there was mined much for silver of which no account was ever taken. At present Bolivia yields about \$4,000,000 worth of silver annually. An equal amount of rubber is exported. Curiously enough the fur exports are a considerable item, and as in so many other parts of South America, they represent both the tropical and the temperate zones.

The history of independence in South America could not be written without according to Bolivia the major honor for heroic struggle. The present republic was named after Simon Bolivar, the liberator, and the country was in the early days a part of the empire of the Incas of Peru. In 1538 Pizarro made his appearance in that part of South America.

It had been part of the policy of the modern Bolivian nation in the nineties, in making Sucre, La Paz, Cochabamba and Oruro in turn the national capital. Late in 1898 an attempt was made to pass a law to the effect that Sucre should be the perpetual capital. It was then that La Paz spoke strongly. The result was that a new regime began, with Colonel Pando as the provisional president. He was elected President shortly afterwards, and proved himself capable in every way. La Paz was then chosen capital in earnest.

A native of Cochabamba, President Eliodoro Villazon is a lawyer by profession. He has a high reputation for justice. When he served as minister for foreign affairs he managed his office especially well because he had previously served as Bolivian minister to England, France and the Argentine republic.

Bolivia has two Vice-Presidents, elected like the President for a term of four years. The constitution forbids an immediate reelection. President Villazon was inaugurated August 6, 1909.

While Brazil has a long coastline of its own on the Atlantic ocean, the powerful neighbor of Bolivia will naturally try to send some of its products to the Pacific. To do this, however, it will be necessary to go through Bolivian territory. But it is exactly because of this fact that the shut-in country may benefit largely by the development in the Brazilian republic. Railroad construction within that nation is as much westward as eastward. It is not difficult to understand that in many ways Bolivia would profit by the enterprise of Brazil in finding an outlet to the Pacific.

They are already beginning to figure La Paz as the coming railroad center of that section of South America bounded by the Andes on the east and the Pacific on the west. It is but a few years since the coach and mule were the principal means of reaching that city. Now the Southern Peru railway and the Antofagasta & Bolivia railway, each starting from the coast, make communication with the Bolivian capital. Two other lines are in contemplation. One railroad will attain an elevation of 15,199 feet, at Huacuyo, whence it will descend rapidly to Copiata, 5740 feet above sea level.

A traveler gives this word picture of La Paz:

You feel that you are approaching the brink of a great precipice. On the edge is seen a white tower which serves like the purpose of boundary mark and lighthouse. In another moment the electric tram, which conveys the passengers from the ordinary trains down the steep incline begins the descent, and to the right, in what appears to be a valley a thousand feet below, spreading out in all directions, stands the unique and picturesque center and principal city of Bolivia. It was a strange and beautiful sight as seen at the close of a bright day. There lay La Paz far beneath, complete with its church spires, public buildings, square, plaza, parks, botanical gardens, shaded avenues and the imposing residences with their pretty gardens. Before the station is reached you realize that you have arrived in a city boasting a population of 78,000 and in which the Spanish architecture of the sixteenth century shows in marked contrast to the French stucco elevations which abound in the modern cities of South America.

COLLEGE ELECTS NEW HEAD

LEXINGTON, Va.—Dr. Henry Louis Smith, president of Davidson (N. C.) College, was recently elected president of Washington and Lee University to succeed Dr. George H. Denny, who is now president of the University of Alabama.

GEORGIA TOWN TO GET DEPOT

ATLANTA, Ga.—Application to the railroad commission by the Albany Terminal Company for approval for an issue of \$15,000 stock, will undoubtedly be welcome news to the people of that city since it means they are soon to have a new union depot. The structure will cost \$80,000.

CITY GETS 50,000 ACRES

NEW ORLEANS, La.—A gift of 50,000 acres to this city for charitable purposes has been made by Edward Wisner, known as the father of reclamation in Louisiana. The only condition stipulated is that the city is not to dispose of the land within 100 years.

INSTITUTE FOR BOY FARMERS

MACON, Ga.—At a meeting of about 25 farmers from Bibb, Monroe, Jones and Houston counties recently at the Lanner hotel it was decided to organize an agricultural institute for the boy farmers of the four counties.

BLACKSTONE AND MORRELL WRITERS

Dissenting Clergymen Both Contributed to Early American Literature — One a Hermit-Student and the Other a Poet

Writings by a quaint figure in New England history and a Puritan poet, both of whom were dissenting clergymen, are dealt with in this, the ninth, article touching upon the Massachusetts Bay plantations' contributions to early American literature. Blackstone was a student and hermit, while Morrell achieved prominence through his scholarly verses. They were neither of them in sympathy with the intolerance that was characteristic of their period, and this fact lends additional interest to their lives and works. These articles are published on succeeding Wednesdays.

I came from England because I did not like the Lord Bishops; but I cannot join with you because I would not be under the Lord Brethren.—Blackstone.

My muse is plain, concise, her name to

in truth and method. Love or leave. —Morrell.

The first settlement on the shores of Boston bay was made by Capt. Robert Gorges, in 1623, though this fact is often lost sight of, because, although an organized attempt, it failed for lack of high motive that rendered the latest settlement a success. Gorges came under the sanction of the crown, provided with a council and other officials and accompanied by two clergymen of the Church of England. One of these, William Blackstone, figures quaintly in New England history as student and hermit; the other, William Morrell, takes his place among New-England writers by virtue of a Latin and English poem, entitled "Nova Anglia." Both clergymen were Puritans, out of sympathy with the tyranny of Laud, apostles of toleration and forerunners of the 2000 seceders from the Church of England, who, in 1662, refused submission to the act of uniformity. They were not, however, separatists, and could not well amalgamate with the churches in the colony. Both were scholars, and men of high Christian character; men, moreover, of peaceful instincts, who disdained to stir up strife by meddling with the prevalent forms of belief and practise. Morrell bore a commission from the ecclesiastical court to "exercise a superintendence over the churches established in the colony," but the Plymouth authorities did not know of this until just before he sailed away, having spent an amicable year at neighboring Wessagusset. He would have been glad to minister to a congregation of his own communion; but seeing no doubt, the good lives and earnest purpose of these Pilgrims and recognizing the high motives that had brought them thither, he was not one to try to impose upon these the forms of a church then distrusted by those within its own borders.

Had Blackstone's house and his books and manuscripts not been destroyed by fire, in connection with an Indian uprising soon after he passed away, the works

from his pen would doubtless be quite numerous, and of great historical value. In that case, we might also have had what is now totally lacking—some light upon his herit history; what slings or arrows of outrageous fortune had turned this generous and scholarly gentleman into a hermit and produced in him oddities of character. His name is variously spelled, but it has been ascertained that when he signed his name in taking his two degrees at Emanuel College, he wrote it Blaxton.

More than one half the book is taken

up with discourse upon the Indian character, from which Morrell shrank strangely, while earnestly pitiful over their darkened state. He concludes his study of them thus:

Lastly, though they no shrines nor altars know,

Yet to an unknown God these people bow;

All fear some god, some god they worship

With which the merchant doth most riches get;

With which plantations richly may subsist;

And pay their merchants debt and interest.

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Yet to an unknown God these people bow;

All fear some god, some god they worship

With which the merchant doth most riches get;

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Proposed Tax Law Changes Hold Attention of Legislature

UNIFORM TAX LAWS URGED BY SPEAKERS AT THE STATE HOUSE

(Continued from page one)

taxation of the Legislature that "we believe that the income tax meets the requirements." He was the first to address the committee on the subject and spoke in favor of Senate bill and petition of George F. Willett, recommending these reforms.

Mr. Withington said:

"The great moral and political principles which are the foundation of our system of republican government, as laid down in the constitutions of a century and a quarter ago, are simple and true and permanent. So far as these principles have been stated and interpreted broadly, they are as applicable today as they were when the constitution was written. With reference to taxation, however, these principles, while stated broadly in the constitution, have been interpreted so strictly by the courts that it has become impossible to apply them justly under changed conditions.

When the clauses of our constitution relating to taxation were written machinery and modern industry were unknown. Our citizens were farmers and traders. Their problem was to clear the forests. Today our problem is to restore them. Business corporations and their stocks and bonds were then unknown. Today our whole system of industrial development is based on principles of cooperation of capital in a highly technical form, established and regulated by the laws of the state through corporations and their securities. There is no necessary presumption that methods of collecting revenue, which were successful before these great changes, are sound today.

"It is a fact, however, that, owing to the decisions of our supreme court of 100 years ago, our practise in taxation is even more rigid and limited than it was in the days when the constitution was framed. It is well known that throughout the colonial period and down to the decisions referred to, it was the policy of the state to levy taxes on different rates, and to grant exemptions from taxation for the purpose of encouraging the development of some particular form of agriculture, or some new mechanical industry. Today it is well settled that every state and town must tax at the same rate at its full market value, not only all the property located within it, but all the personal property owned by its inhabitants. While this would be fair if it could be accomplished in practice, it works the greatest injustice, because owing to the decisions of our court as to what must be included in the term property, a great part of the property which is supposed to be taxed entirely escapes assessment.

Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin have changed their constitutions to permit a tax system adapted to modern commercial methods. Most European countries have long since abandoned the attempt to tax personal property at its capital value, and are taxing it at its income value.

Real estate taxation under the present system in Massachusetts is reasonably satisfactory. Any defects in it are not due to the laws or the constitution. The property is visible and its value easily ascertainable locally. Any mistakes in its assessment are due chiefly to the fact that we impose on our assessors a greater burden of work than can be expected to perform for the pay which we give them. It would be unwise to change the method of taxing real estate from the present tax based on its market or capital value to a tax based on its income value. The latter method encourages people to buy large tracts of land and keep them idle waiting for a rise in value. Until recently in England there was no direct tax on unproductive land and they had to levy a small tax on the market value of land in order to break up the great landed estates which were held by the rich without expense. We do not want that system here, since our present system of taxing real estate works fairly well. We need not take that into consideration in planning a change in our tax laws.

The difficulty is with personal property. This has vastly increased in variety and amount since our tax system was established. In many of its forms it is so different from real estate as to not only justify but to require different treatment in taxation. It is now taxed not where it is located but where its owner lives. He can choose his residence where he likes, and by making his home in one town rather than another can legally reduce the amount of his contribution to the support of the state. When this property is in the form of written instruments, such as stocks and bonds, it is no expense to the city or town for protection, and in fact is usually located in a safe deposit vault in some distant city. Only the owner knows about it, and assessors can only guess from the way a man lives how much he has.

"Other kinds of personal property greatly increase the wealth of a city or town into which they are brought, and therefore communities are making constant efforts to attract new industries which increase population and thereby the value of local real estate. It is right, however, that the owner of such property should make some contribution to the support of the community in which he lives, and our problem is not to devise means of exempting from taxation individuals, or kind of property whose presence the cities and towns may desire, but to permit a system of taxation which will be fair to the taxpayer and fair to the state, which will therefore command the approval of the community and which can be enforced in accordance with the law.

The principal defects of the present system which we want remedied are these:

Inequality of tax rates between towns produces concentration of wealth in manufacturing communities at the expense of manufacturing centers.

The state loses the benefit of taxes that should be assessed in the favored communities and the burden on the manufacturing centers is so much greater.

The present taxation of personal property is unjust and unequal as between individuals. The burden falls most severely on estates that happen to be in the probate courts.

Public sentiment tolerates non-enforcement of existing laws, which breeds disrespect for all laws.

Revised tax laws should have these characteristics:

The rate on personal property, except luxuries, must be uniform throughout the state.

The rate must be low enough so that it will not take from the income of any kind of property a share which the community regards as unjust.

The tax must fall in the same proportion on different owners of the same kind of property.

It must permit the state to fix rates of taxation on specific kinds of property, the accumulation of which in this state it desires to encourage.

The tax must conform to the accepted principle of taxation, viz., contribution by all in proportion to ability to pay. We believe that the income tax meets these requirements. There are, however, popular misconceptions about an income tax which must be cleared up.

An income tax is a direct property tax, just as the present tax levied by the cities and towns is a direct property tax.

At present we tax in proportion to the market value of property. The market value may or may not be the same as the income value of the property, because it is affected by possibilities of future income, and in the case of luxuries and frequently of real estate, the market value bears little relation to the income value. An income tax is a tax on the same property, but levied on a different basis of valuation. No new source of supply results from an income tax. It is simply a different way of getting at the same source of supply.

There can, therefore, be no possible advantage in taxing a given kind of property in both ways at the same time.

You can get as big a revenue as you desire from a given kind of property by either method.

The only question is which is the better method as applied to a particular kind of property at a particular time. If therefore we tax property at its income value, there is no advantage in trying to tax it at the same time on its capital value. Some kinds of property we obviously do not want to tax on its income value alone, such as real estate and luxuries that produce no income. What we need therefore is a constitutional amendment which will permit the Legislature, if it chooses, to decide hereafter that a particular kind of property is to be taxed at a particular rate, uniform throughout the state, on its income value instead of on its capital value.

Another misunderstanding relates to the relation of this tax to the proposed federal income tax. The federal government has to get its revenue from the same people and the same property that the state governments get their revenue from. There are two different governments, and therefore two different taxes must be levied, and they must come from the same property. This is not double taxation. The federal constitution contains different limitations on the taxing power from what our state constitutions contain. It is so worded that the federal government, as a practical matter, cannot tax real estate at all on its market value. It is proper, therefore, for the federal government to levy an income tax on the income from both real and personal property, and the federal amendment is, therefore, in broader terms than we need in Massachusetts.

The advantages of an income tax instead of a capital tax will be the following:

"New industries will be encouraged to start since the burden increases only as profits increase.

"The tax will be lighter in hard times than in good times.

"By conforming to the proposed federal system of income taxation, business men can avoid duplicate bookkeeping.

"By eliminating the faults of our present system, above referred to, the burden will be lightened in manufacturing towns by a fairer contribution from the residential towns.

"By a uniform tax all towns will have an equal chance in competing for business.

"The principal objection to the plan of a low uniform tax on personal property has been that it will increase the burden on real estate. The real fact is that our present system is the cause of an unjust burden on real estate. One hundred years ago the total value of personal property assessed in the state was about equal to the real estate. By the disappearance of personal property from the tax levy, the burden has been increased upon real estate. That tendency is a continuing one, and the tax commissioner believes that it will grow worse if we maintain our present system. His figures of present conditions are startling. The total assessed valuation of real estate in the state is now about three billion dollars. The

total assessed personal property is less than one billion. The tax commissioner from an examination of inheritance tax returns computes that the average citizen owns three times as much personal property as real property. We are therefore assessing one fourth of the total personal property in the state.

"An allowance must be made for property non-taxable under our present laws. Probably \$3,000,000,000 is a large allowance for this. That would mean that there is six times as much taxable personal property as we now assess by our present stringent measures.

"To be perfectly sure assume that it is only 4½ times what we now get, suppose we divide the present average state rate of \$17 by 4½, it is plain that a rate of \$4 or \$5 on \$1000 would produce precisely as much revenue as we now get, if it could be collected from all the property really taxable.

"Most business men believe that we would get a far greater revenue than we now get at a uniform state rate of from \$3 to \$5 on \$1000. This does not mean that the state will take this revenue away from the towns. It may be wise to have the state collect it, but it can be redistributed to the towns as is now done with corporation taxes.

"The amendment proposed in the Willett resolve, reads as follows:

"Full power and authority are hereby given and granted to the General Court to impose and levy, at uniform rates throughout the commonwealth, reasonable taxes upon incomes which shall be proportional upon incomes from the same class of subjects, and to grant reasonable exemptions and abatements; but any class of property the income from which is taxed under the provisions of this article shall be exempt from other taxes, as well as from duties and excises other than those imposed on licenses, transfers, legacies and successions."

"The amendment does not require action by the Legislature. It will be for future legislatures to say whether an income tax shall be levied on a given kind of property or not. It does not increase the number of our taxes, but permits an alternative method. If an income tax is levied on a given kind of property, it must be exempted from the present tax. An income tax must be at the same rate on all owners of a given kind of property, except that, of course, small incomes will always be exempted. The inheritance tax and other indirect taxes are left untouched by the amendment.

"It has been objected that the amendment should be so worded as to allow an income tax to be added to the present capital tax if the Legislature desires. We oppose this suggestion because we believe it both unnecessary and unwise. It is unnecessary because if the only object is to increase existing tax burdens, that can be done by raising the present rates. Nobody seriously advocates that we should now impose both kinds of taxes on a given kind of property. It is unwise because it will arouse federal opposition. Why should we try to put through an amendment which many will surely oppose when the only plan that we now seriously are considering does not require it?

"Opposition to the amendment is of three kinds. There are those who are satisfied with present laws. They think we can collect the present high rate from personal property by imposing enough penalties on evasion. They are unwilling to be taxed by the experience of Ohio and other states which tried this for years and failed. Second, there are those who are never able to cooperate with others, but must make an issue of some scheme of their own origination. Third, there are those who now escape taxation in one way or another, and who do not want any change which will make them pay taxes. The latter and others, who profit by the existing disorderly tax system, are the real opposition to this reform. They are not heard from publicly, but their influence is powerful. If it is to be overcome, it is essential that those who want to see some decent system of taxing personal property should unite on the most conservative measure which will permit accomplishing the result.

"Two years ago we worked for a broad amendment giving the Legislature full power to change our tax system. The Legislature refused to accept this responsibility. Our opponents then demanded that we limit the amendment strictly to the purpose we sought to accomplish. We have, therefore, offered the Willitt resolve in accordance with the recommendations of the Governor. We believe in working for something which is possible of accomplishment. We are convinced that some action is imperative.

"The figures and opinions of the tax commission make plain the failure of our present methods. Experience everywhere shows that this is not due to failure in administration but to faults in the system. It is impossible for the Legislature to ignore the fact that we now reach but a fifth of the assessable personal property, and reach that one fifth unequally and unfairly. The people have waited patiently for action by the Legislature and demand that action now.

"John C. Cobb, chairman of the taxation committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, read from the message of Governor Greenhalge in 1896, in which he took a view very similar to that of Governor Foss. In that message the Governor said:

"Our laws of taxation, which have for many years been the subject of constant discussion, should have careful consideration, as recommended in my first message. The sentiment seems to be prevalent that our present law is complicated, impracticable and inequitable.

"If, as experience seems to have proved, it is impossible to fairly and efficiently collect our taxes under the present law, and if the method of assessing under

the law is, as seems evident, so variable in different communities and in the same community at different times as to cause constant disturbance and an almost excusable effort on the part of some of our citizens to evade payment of the full legal levy, it is certainly time for a thorough investigation of the subject, with the definite purpose of enacting a clear and equitable law which can be enforced in a fair and just manner.

"I desire to call especial attention to the fact that our laws seem to bear oppressively on our business and industrial enterprises, which should be especially fostered and encouraged, as the source from which most of our citizens derive their livelihood. Massachusetts must enter into competition with other states, and experience has shown that there is no force more potent in bringing industrial development, with all its attendant advantages of labor for our people, business for our merchants, markets for our farmers and traffic for our railroads, than wise and liberal laws of taxation."

Continuing Mr. Cobb said: "It is almost a foregone conclusion that you gentlemen will, like most of your predecessors, and most of us who have studied into the question, come to the conclusion that our present system of taxation is inequitable and unsound, and will be confronted in the consideration of the revision by the provision of our constitution, as construed by the supreme court, that all classes of property must be taxed, not proportionately and reasonably, but at the same rate per thousand.

"Your predecessors in the last 20 Legislatures, with full knowledge that large amounts of property are not taxed at the same rate per thousand as other property, and with full knowledge that it cannot equitably be so taxed, have dodged the issue by leaving a great big loophole in the law, which practically instructs the local assessors to be careful not to find any property which would be injured or driven out of the state if taxed at the same rate per thousand as other property. The result being our legally authorized, unconstitutional, paradoxical system of semi-local option taxation, which has resulted in rank injustice in many individual cases, but which, thanks to the horse sense of our local assessors, has not up to the present time affected the general welfare of the state as seriously as might have been expected."

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Real Estate Market News



T Wharf Activities



Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

LARGE ABERDEEN DISTRICT SALE

Henry W. Savage has sold for Lena R. Finlay of Newton a valuable investment property located at the corner of Englewood avenue and Stratmore road, Aberdeen district, and numbered 48 and 50 Englewood avenue. This property consists of two three-story, modern, swell front, brick and stone apartment houses, together with 4954 square feet of land, which is assessed on a valuation of 80 cents per foot. The buildings are new, and were assessed as under construction. The location is considered good for apartment houses, as it is surrounded by large private estates. Arthur J. Wellington of Newton bought for investment. While the price is not given, it is understood it was in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

The same broker also sold a valuable parcel of land located in the central part of Jamaica Plain on Paul Gore street, and a private street running off of Paul Gore street. The parcel consists of 11 lots containing in all 35.321 square feet, assessed for \$11,700. Final papers have been conveying title from Arthur J. Wellington to William A. E. Finlay.

LARGE SALEMA SALE

Frederick L. McIowan and B. P. Ellis, Devonshire building, have just completed one of the largest sales ever recorded in Essex county.

The property consists of what is known as the Gardner farm, situated in Salem, Peabody, and Danvers, comprising about 208 acres of land, situated on both sides of Margin street and intersected by Gardner street also. The buildings on the premises consist of the mansion house, farmhouse, another house on Gardner street, also three large barns and several other outbuildings.

The property was conveyed by the heirs of Henry Gardner to the O'Connell Real Estate Company of Worcester. This property has been in the Gardner family for six generations, and has long since become too valuable for farming purposes, for it is within 10 minutes from the centers of Salem and Peabody, and located on the main line of electric lines from Salem to Lawrence, Daniel J. Cronin, Easton building, represented the purchasers.

The same brokers have sold to the Salem Golf Club, for the O'Connell Real Estate Company, 58 acres of that part of the Gardner property fronting on Main street and embracing a large section of waterfront on the Danvers river.

It is directly opposite the site of the present golf grounds. This whole transaction involves an amount in the neighborhood of \$150,000.

Another deal in Roxbury district that comes through the Real Estate Exchange is the purchase by Otis S. Smith from Sophia L. Shaw and another of the estate 1 and 3 Wyman street, near Warren street, being a frame dwelling house and stable on lot running through to Harrison street, containing 10,483 square feet of land. The property is assessed for \$14,600, the land carrying \$5300.

Yee Wah and another have taken title to a portion of the South End known as 11 Oxford place, off Harrison avenue, being 655 square feet of land, on which is erected a 3½-story brick house. It is assessed for \$3100, \$3300 of it on the land. Isaac Harris made the deal.

Jennie Abend has invested in a three-story brick building on 600 square feet of land situated at 1 Bridge court and 19 North Anderson street. This property is assessed for \$3200 and the \$2400 on land is included. Louis Laibovitz conveyed title.

Max Rosenthal is the latest owner of 97 Devon street, near the corner of Loraine street, Dorchester, a frame house and lot that has changed hands several times. The entire taxed value is \$6300, with \$1300 upon 4196 square feet of land.

An improved property located at 9 Dumas street, corner of Mountain avenue, Dorchester, has been purchased by Hasley L. Hutchins from Frances Feilier, consisting of a frame dwelling and 4650 square feet of land, assessed for \$3800, which includes \$700 land value.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Tyler st., 156, ward 7: Mrs. Frances Schepis; alter dwelling.

Franklin st., 75, ward 7: Volk House Wrecking Company; tear down mercantile.

Franklin st., 83, ward 7: Volk House Wrecking Company; tear down mercantile.

Brighton av., 48, ward 25: William H. Woods; take down shed.

Oliver st., 176, ward 7: John H. Lee estate.

Dover st., 76-78, ward 9: M. E. & C. E. Wyzanski; alter store and dwellings.

Purdon st., 85, ward 7: Eli H. Stoddard; alter manufactory.

Concord sq., 17, rear, ward 12: Burton L. Lonley; brick garage.

A federal examination will be held Feb. 16 for assistant draughtsmen to fill a vacancy at the Watertown arsenal, and other vacancies as may occur in the Springfield armory. The salary of assistant draughtsmen at first is \$840.

Applicants for assistant draughtsmen must have at least three years' experience which will include time spent in a reputable technical school.

On Feb. 19 an examination for apprentices moulder in the Watertown arsenal will be held for the purpose of establishing a register to fill vacancies. The pay is 76 cents per day upon entering the service.

The evening continuation school may be an imperfect agency. It is, however, the best agency at present at our command. The evening hours, after the day's work is done, are the only time that most young people can call their own.

The aim of the evening school is to teach a helping hand to the type of ambitious youth who wants to advance in his chosen work faster than the rank and file of his fellows, to supplement his daily experience, and to teach him how to gain from the fullest experience that it can be made to yield.

At the lower gallery at Doll & Richards is a collection of rarely beautiful Japanese prints in fine condition, many

PRESIDENT TAFT NOW SEES VICTORY AWAITS HIM IN 1912 ELECTION

(Continued from page one)

upon the Republican party and upon his administration in the last few years. He declared that the old line Republicans were "progressive," progressive enough to adopt all the legislation that progress demanded.

He said that there were three reasons why the party should be returned to power next November. One was that it had "done reasonably and fairly well" in its administration of the government in the last few years, and deserved the continued confidence of the country; the second that it was "progressing" and would put in operation all the necessary legislation that is progressive; and the third was that the party was "not chasing chimeras and not unsettling the foundations of government merely to indulge in the fancies of hope."

Mr. Taft said it made him impatient to hear people talk about the way his administration had enforced the anti-trust law.

"We got some lawyers who understood that enforcement of the law meant its enforcement in the courts and not in the newspapers, and we enforced it. I don't claim any particular credit for its enforcement. Now we're met with the proposition that we've forfeited the support of business because we have enforced the law. That is enough to make one impatient."

"We are progressives in the sense that we are making progress all the time. But we are not progressive if that means the overturning of the constitution and all the guarantees of life, liberty and property and all the checks on the momentary passions of the people."

Governor Harmon was a luncheon guest with the President. When Mr. Taft rose to speak he prefaced his address with a few confessions in which he and Ohio's Governor figured.

"Governor Harmon and I," he said, "because of our old and affectionate associations, could not keep away from each other, and you would be surprised to know how many subjects, personal and otherwise, we had complete agreement about. Our views of insurgency don't differ greatly; there is little difference in detail as to persons, but as to the principles of the thing we are so to."

The President spoke on peace at a luncheon of the Chamber of Commerce and dedicated the new federal building with a speech against the judicial recall during the day. He spent the night in Columbus and ends his trip today at Akron.

At the Twentieth Century Club, there

will be 108 pictures of Dickens' characters, painted by John Wilkie, a native New Englander. They will be on view daily from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., Tuesdays excluded, from Feb. 1 to 15.

The pictures were the result of several years' work, and show originality in the groupings and poses, it is said. Arthur T. Dickens, son of the novelist, pronounced the paintings "the best interpretations of my father's characters I have ever seen." The pictures endeavor to show the work for humanity wrought by the works of Dickens.

Dickens wrote the account on the broadside, which was presented to each guest with the signatures of the four participants.

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The pictures were the result of several years' work, and show originality in the groupings and poses, it is said. Arthur T. Dickens, son of the novelist, pronounced the paintings "the best interpretations of my father's characters I have ever seen." The pictures endeavor to show the work for humanity wrought by the works of Dickens.

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NIGHT PICTURE OF THE "GREAT WHITE WAY" IN NEW HAVEN



Showing the system of illumination adopted by the Merchants Association which has attracted notice from illuminating engineers throughout the country and in Europe

COOPERATION NAMED AS LEADING FACTOR IN NEW HAVEN PROGRESS

Home of Yale University Points With Pride at Its Advancement to First Position in the State

SOCIETIES ACTIVE

NEW HAVEN, Conn. — Cooperation, activity and aggressiveness have enabled New Haven to maintain its supremacy as the largest city in the state of Connecticut.

To claim that a city is up-to-date one must believe that it has accomplished a great many important things. Aggressiveness may have been one of its strong arguments, yet it might come far short of being up-to-date. It demands activity coupled with time and much effective work to acquire this title.

But New Haven has been alive to its needs; it has given time to the subject, and everybody associated with the boosting of the city has worked earnestly and energetically for the cause.

To speak of its three important organizations does not infer that they are the most important. It happens, however, that the Publicity Club, the Merchants Association and the Chamber of Commerce have been exceedingly active during the past 90 days particularly, and the evidences of their activities have been before the public eye in a prominent way.

The business men who attended the Publicity Club banquet were effectively shown that it was the intention of that organization to nourish and maintain the spirit of boosting among its members.

Not along in its speakers was the club to be congratulated, for it accomplished a good work in connection with the character of its songs. The words of each selection had been written to harmonize with the spirit of the occasion, and it resulted in stimulating enthusiasm along the lines of boosting for the city.

The out of town speakers from Boston and other parts of the country inspired the 300 men present with the methods and ideas which had been successfully adopted in their respective places.

The Publicity Club of New Haven is becoming more and more a strong factor in connection with the activities and accomplishments of the city.

The Merchants Association, however, has been exceedingly busy, and one of the most important things it has accomplished is very much in evidence upon the business streets, the illumination of which is now the pride of the city.

Electrical Display Unique

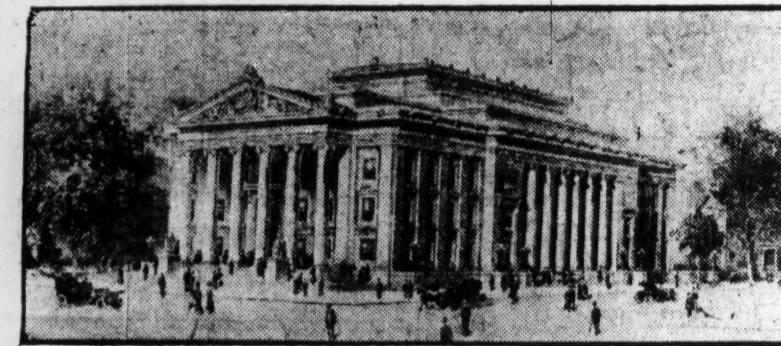
The Great White Way of New Haven is unique in many respects. It is the first and only system of its kind in the world at the present date. Its superiority, however, has been so self-evident that Worcester and Lynn have already decided to adopt it for its business sections, while on Saturday last engineers from Baltimore left here with a high opinion of the system.

The Merchants Association of New Haven adopted a standard of illumination which has attracted the rest of the world. Not only merchants in other places but illuminating engineers both gas and electric are enthused over the success of the experiment.

One thousand candle power units of light are used upon each pole as compared with 200 to 400 candle power in use by the best systems of other cities, while poles are set apart only 44 feet, alternating on either side of the street at this distance.

The minimum volume of illumination at any point on the street is more than two candle feet of light. It is this high standard which is attracting so much attention. The New York chapter of the Illuminating Engineering Society devoted its last meeting to this subject, while the Boston chapter of the same society will devote its next meeting to a way that was not fully appreciated until

COUNTY COURT HOUSE AT NEW HAVEN



One of the several handsome public buildings in which the Connecticut city takes especial pride

the New Haven lighting. Philadelphia and Chicago chapters will come next.

At these meetings lantern slides of both daylight and night views are shown at which time the buildings and streets of New Haven are given due prominence.

But the boosters of the city capitalized the splendid work already done by the merchants. It was not enough to have simply a grand illumination. All of the organizations joined together to make one of the largest evening celebrations which ever took place in New Haven. Friday evening, Dec. 15, was the date set for the affair.

Upwards of 100,000 people turned out to see the parade, which was so long that it required between two and three hours to pass a given point.

In connection with the entire affair there was uppermost in the minds of every one the spirit of cooperation and the idea of boosting New Haven.

While the merchants were the first to become interested, the manufacturers of the city soon took an interest and enthused over the plan of taking active part in the parade. They were glad of the opportunity to exhibit their willingness to boost.

The Chamber of Commerce of New Haven has an enviable reputation for achievement. Having a large membership in proportion to the size of the city, and a most active, wide-awake executive board, the large amount of executive work which lies to the credit of this organization is not surprising.

Advantages Set Forth

Fresh from the printing office a forty-page pamphlet, with the compliments of the chamber, sets forth many of the advantages which New Haven possesses as a city; beautiful cuts illustrate the many public buildings of which she is proud, while figures and data show that as the largest city of the state its reputation is being well guarded.

Being the home of more than 500 manufacturing establishments, large and small, some of them employing from 2000 to 5000 workers each; also being the home of Yale University with its 3500 students enrolled in its various departments, the city is unique among American municipalities.

In other university towns it has been hinted in times past that there was a great unused power of the college not being exercised to the best interests of the community. If this spirit is at all general among the cities and towns of the country then New Haven enjoys the distinction of having demonstrated that a university helps to boost a city as well as its industrial and mercantile establishments.

Only 10 days ago this point was illustrated in a forcible manner when practically 1000 members of the Chamber of Commerce accepted the invitation of the Yale University to hold its banquet in the large dining room of Woolsey hall. While it is a common cry among many of the cities that they are unable to make anything of their universities, the 14 banks with their new build-

ings and aggressive methods for handling financial matters fully attest to the efficiency of the city in this respect.

School System Simple

In no community in the country do the mechanics and artisans live in better homes, and the broad public policy relating to the city school system provides ample facilities for educating an enrollment of 22,500 pupils. Requiring more than 50 buildings and nearly 700 teachers, the investment in connection with the school buildings now amounts to \$2,500,000.

Numerous new buildings already erected speak well of the city's prosperity. The new Ives Memorial Library and the New Haven county court house, both located opposite the Green, represent an expenditure of upwards of \$2,000,000 and help to form an appropriate and satisfactory civic center.

Congress has appropriated \$1,250,000 for a new postoffice and federal building for New Haven, meeting a general popular demand. The new depot for which plans have already been started will be an imposing structure and will bear testimony that both the people of New Haven and the railroad officials appreciate the responsibility which this city holds in being called the "Gateway of New England."

Whenever the hearty welcome which New Haven extends to outsiders to visit its city is accepted, the extensive hotel facilities will be fully appreciated. The new Hotel Taft with its 350 rooms and other advantages, offers a high degree of comfort and hospitality.

New Haven is located only .73 miles from New York city and but 159 miles from Boston on the shore of Long Island sound. With much scenery of sea, mountain side and lakes it possesses advantages of a charming community.

Unexcelled transportation lines, big harbor and docks and unequalled railroad facilities offer hearty inducements for new concerns to come here and locate. With a low price of coal, a reasonable cost for electric power and an excellent labor market, the arguments for new manufacturers are particularly favorable.

The 14 banks with their new build-

IRRIGATING LAND WITH ELECTRICITY IS WESTERN MAN'S PLAN

LOS ANGELES, Cal. — "Irrigating" with electricity, an innovation in agricultural methods in which the United States department of agriculture is greatly interested, is to have a thorough test at the Janes Investment Company's model farm at Van Nuys-Lankershim, under direction of Warren J. Anson, originator of the unique system to do away with water, reservoirs and ditches.

Mr. Anson, whose work is closely watched by the government, has taken charge of the model farm and is already installing his devices for conserving the moisture of the soil with his electrical apparatus. Under his direction tests will be made on three acres, one of which will be dry farmed, a second irrigated and the third cultivated by electricity.

The same soils are common to each of the three acres, the same crops will be raised from the same seeds. In ad-

dition, fruit trees are to be propagated by the new system.

Mr. Anson's device consists of a series of six-inch cement tiles placed just below the plowing point, 14 feet apart and running from one side of the acre to the other. These tiles have elbows that project some feet above the surface and from these points radiate electric wires such as those of a wireless telegraph pole. The wires run parallel through the cement pipes, equidistant around the inner surface of the cylinder.

Static electricity, or that with which the air is charged, furnishes the only "power." The static current attracts the moisture from the air at night and this is condensed down the elbows of the tiling and into the pipes below the surface. The same current then disperses this moisture through the porous walls of the piping.

The electric current not only holds this moisture at a reasonable depth, so that it is projected to the roots of growing plants or trees, but it attracts the subsoil moisture toward the surface, giving direct use for what has hitherto been purely waste moisture.

"Regular systems of irrigating with water have caused great waste," declared Mr. Anson. "First, there is the cost of water right, then the cost of the water, then the building of the ditches (which in itself means a direct loss of so much land), the cost of time and labor and the constant repairs. Under the

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Never was it more necessary than now to have the undergarments fit perfectly, and never have such efforts been made to bring them up to the required mark. Although men's outer clothes make no pretense of fitting closely to the body, their wearers find they have much better lines and they themselves are much more comfortable if the things worn under them fit neatly. Mrs. N. Neal Pratt, who has rooms in the Lawrence building at 149 Tremont street, makes a specialty of well-fitting underwear for men, women and children, making union garments to order in new and exclusive designs. The materials may be silk, linen, wool, silk mixed and cotton.

For women are princess slips, corsets, corset covers and woven-top petticoats. For those who do not care for corsets are Bates waists made, for children, young girls and women. Mrs. Pratt's goods are of high grade, well worth a person's while to look at before purchasing elsewhere.

—ooo—

Huntington avenue at less than half former prices. The lingerie are neatly trimmed and all are in the most popular styles.

—ooo—

For more than a generation the annual mark-down sale of Thayer, McNeil & Hodgkins has been an event anticipated by large numbers of people who appreciate footwear of the best grade. The sale now going on is supplied with complete lines of goods. Although the quality of the shoes is of the best they are not prohibitive in price, some of them being remarkably inexpensive for shoes of such a grade and now, for this sale, are even less than usual. Even during the sales expert individual fitting service is maintained. Sizes and styles may be registered by those who wish, that they may in future send their orders by mail or telephone without the inconvenience of going to the store to be fitted. The store is conveniently located. It has two distinct departments, amounting almost to separate stores although they are connected. The entrance to the men's department is at 15 West street and that for women at 47 Temple place, but either may be reached through the other.

—ooo—

Ever since its doors were unlocked on Monday morning the Henry Siegel Company's store has been thronged with those who wished to take advantage of the sale of the bankrupt stock of Schreiber & Co., whose store opposite the Waldorf-Astoria is familiar to every one who goes to New York. Furs, suits, coats, dresses, waists, petticoats and millinery are included in it, and as may be inferred from the location of the store, are designed especially to attract those women who make their headquarters when in town at the great hotel across the street. The dresses are for day and evening wear, afternoon, calling and reception gowns, and simple and elaborate evening frocks. The suits and coats are for both ordinary day wear and also for dress occasions. Among the waists are some very handsome ones to go with elaborate dress suits of light or dark colors, and also some simple ones for house wear. The millinery is of the same class as the gowns and suits and in a number of instances seems to go with specific articles in the sale. They show some of the most approved designs of the leading milliners in this country and abroad.

With a kitchen window refrigerator there is no need for regular visits from the ice man in the winter months, and this means a saving of care as well as money. There is no waiting for him to come, nor running to let him in and wiping up his tracks after him when he does come, and in addition, the window refrigerator is easily taken care of. Up to the present time they have been chiefly of home manufacture, which means that they are more or less crude, but now the Nichol iceless refrigerator has been put on the market seemingly meeting every need. It is made of cold-rolled steel, dipped in black enamel and covered with best awning material, so that it is a slightly addition to any house. It has two movable shelves. It is large and convenient, durable and neat in appearance. It can be taken down easily when summer comes and folded and put away. It is made and sold by L. P. Nichols of 4250 Haldane street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

—ooo—

Shoes by mail is a new feature of shopping, but it is one of which the Women's Sample Shoe Parlor of 37 Temple place Boston, Mass., is making a specialty. All these shoes are Goodyear welted, and the manager, William H. Nichols, avers that they will fit and please.

—ooo—

A man wishing to get a fancy suit or overcoat is liable to find just what he wants at Browning King & Co.'s, on Washington street, where the regular stock of such things has been marked at a considerable reduction, \$7 and \$10.

The firm makes its own clothing in shops supplied with the best equipment, a thing it is always a satisfaction for the wearer to know. By selling directly through its own stores it is able to offer values such as are not to be found everywhere. Reductions are made on the different lines of goods twice a year, giving all an opportunity to buy high-class goods at medium prices. Included in this sale are a few broken lines of plain blue and black Oxford overcoats.

—ooo—

Beautiful tailoring for women is done by Mrs. M. Meiklejohn of Lowell, Mass. Mrs. Meiklejohn makes a specialty of this kind of work and turns out some handsome garments. All her work is done to order, and great care is taken to see that the lines and coloring suit the individuality of the wearer. Her designs are exclusive and artistic.

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To a person who has recently fitted his windows with the Chamberlin metal weather strip it is astonishing to find how much wind, cold, and dust is constantly admitted to the house through unprotected windows. The strips do away with the necessity for storm windows and save coal. They are made and sold by the Chamberlin Metal Weather Strip Company, of 436 Exchange building, Boston, Mass. A booklet describing them will be sent upon request.

—ooo—

SMITHSONIAN EXPERT BACK FROM SUN STUDY IN ALGERIA

WASHINGTON—Satisfied that the sun is a variable star and that its radiations frequently fluctuate from 2 to 5 per cent, during irregular periods of from five to ten days' duration, Charles G. Abbot, director of the Smithsonian astronomical observatory, has returned to Washington from Bassour, Algeria, where he has been making astrophysical observations.

The observing station in Bassour was established in July, 1911, when Mr. Abbot and his field assistant, Prof. Frank P. Brackett of Pomona College, arrived in Algeria, and observations were continued until the end of November.

Mr. Abbot made complete determina-

tions of the solar constant of radiation for 44 days, in Bassour, while his assistant, L. B. Aldrich, made similar measurements at Mt. Wilson, Cal. The two observing stations were separated by a distance nearly equal to that of one third the circumference of the earth, thus making the locations ideal in that respect.

Much computing still remains to be done before final results can be stated, but strong hope is entertained that they will definitely solve the question as to the variability of the sun. If it seems necessary to make additional measurements it will be possible to continue the work this year, during June, July and August.

ditch system it is the usual case that either too much water is used or not enough.

By the static system of electricity there is only one cost, that of installation. After that the system takes care of itself and there is positively no need of doing more than the regular amount of surface cultivation to keep the soil loosened and permit the distribution of the moisture drawn from both the air and the subsoil.

The system has been thoroughly tested at a point near El Paso, where for two years the government carefully watched the results. A report shows that by means of the electric irrigation earlier crops were developed and larger yields produced. Mr. Anson will have his device installed within a brief time, and through the spring and summer will be present to explain his system to every visitor at the Janes model farm. He declares that he will show wonderful results in the development of fruit trees.

—ooo—

COLBY COLLEGE TO RECEIVE \$10,000

PORTLAND, Me. — At the midwinter meeting of the trustees of Colby College held in this city Tuesday, an announcement was made of a bequest of \$10,000 to the college by William H. Dexter of Worcester. A report on the

location and plans of a new dormitory was made and accepted.

It was voted that at the annual meeting to be held in June, the trustees elect an instructor in political economy.

—ooo—

MORE REVENUES ARE PREDICTED

WASHINGTON—That the proposed Democratic chemical schedule will increase the revenues by \$2,000,000 a year is the assertion of one of the House Democrats. While the rates will be greatly reduced, the Democrats confidently expect that imports will be so largely stimulated as to yield much more revenue.

The viewpoint of the Democrats is that the chemical schedule contains many rates which are absolutely prohibitive, and that from the revenue standpoint the chemical schedule now in force is of little account. So they are paring it down to the point where imports will be possible. The estimate of \$2,000,000 of increase in revenue is made by the experts employed by the Democratic ways and means committee.

—ooo—

GIFT FOR MRS. TEELE

Mrs. Alice Gray Teele, who is to retire tomorrow as superintendent of the Franklin Square house, after eight years of service, was presented last night with a hand-headed handbag by the guests of the house.

—ooo—

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the pennant of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER. Phone Richmond 1492.

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ANDIRONS. Kitchen Furnishings. B. F. MACY, formerly of F. A. Walker & Co., 410 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 3600.

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RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN Purchaser A. Ex., Boston, Mass. Mailing, Correspondence and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

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ENGRAVED Visiting Cards and Stationery. Mail orders will receive careful attention. Pictures, Illuminated Motives and Artistic Souvenirs. Letters, Manuscripts and Quarterly Holders, 25c each. Catalogue free. JOHN H. TEARLE, 420 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

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O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 222 Boylston st., Boston.

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HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting, and body work. Quality guaranteed. N. CURRIER, 120 Brookside av., Jamaica Plain.

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AWNINGS, TENTS AND WINDOWS SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN CO., 12 Canot st., Boston—Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

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MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bosworth st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

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G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 32 Exchange st., of State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamois Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

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STEAM, SCOURING, HAND OR VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT, CLEANSING CO., 30 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071 Rox.

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IMPROVED AND USEFUL ARTICLES

Supplies for Women and the Home

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

The name "LACO" protects you

When you want an absolutely pure, highest grade castile soap, order LACO.

We have named it, and packed it in the royal blue box for your protection, so you can easily identify it. Insist on getting the genuine.

LACO Castile is imported directly from Castile, Spain. It is the richest in olive oil, and the purest castile soap made—and pure castile is the best of all soaps. Cut from the bar to a shape that fits the hand.

Get it at your druggist's or grocer's. If he hasn't LACO, send us his name and 10c for full size cake.



SAVE 33 1/3 %
WE CAN SELL YOU
Heating Stoves, Ranges and
Furnaces

direct from the manufacturer. Special discounts to Builders and Contractors. If you are about to buy, let us show you our heating apparatus, quality and price second to none. See our new Gas-Coal combination ranges for apartments, a great space saver.

THE TER. MIN. EXIGENCIES CO.
292-294 Franklin St.
BOSTON, MASS.

New England agents. Also agents for
Rooster Coal Briquettes.

"Began Washing at Ten—All
Done and Hung Before Noon"

This was the washing of
a family of six of Dr. H. L.
Madison. The washing was done by
the EASY VACUUM WASHER.
The EASY principle is to wash clothes
by air—the air suction chamber agitating
the water and forcing the suds by air
pressure through the fabric. It is easy to
operates and there are no wear and tear.

Write for 30 Days' Free Trial.

DODGE & ZUILL, C.S.14, Syracuse, N.Y.

Bargains in Used Instruments

Violin Mahogany Player..... \$75.
Mahogany Pianola..... \$75.
Mahogany Anglius..... \$75.
Miller Square Piano..... \$25.
Weber Upright Piano..... \$175.
Homer Upright Piano, nearly new..... \$195.

Easy terms if desired.

TEL-ELECTRIC CO.

405 BOYLSTON STREET

THE PILGRIM EXCHANGE AND CARE
SHOP—Try our goods. 149 Tremont St.,
room 634, Boston.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

FINE HARDWOOD FLOORS
All kinds, thin and thick, old floors renovated.
W. J. DAY & CO., 42 Canal St.

UPHOLSTERY

CARL J. JOHNSON
Upholsterer and Cabinet Maker
Estimates cheerfully given.
1635 BEACON ST., BROOKLINE

SHOE REPAIRING

HUB SHOE REPAIRING CO.
L. P. LARSON, PROP.
Shoe Makers and Repairs. Athletic
Goods Repaired. First-class Rubber
Work. We call for and deliver
the work. 5 Province St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 2321-1.

ALL HAND WORK, satisfaction guaranteed, work called for and delivered. N. E. SHOE REPAIRING CO., 262A Mass. ave. Tel. B. 3556-W.

UDNIT

Wearing Rubbers
does no harm
to an Udnit Shine

PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR
in getting this
family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTE,
WON'T SMUT. Longer time between coatings.
So many more shines in a package
(equates ten 10c bottles). Price 25c. Box
91H.

CHAS. FRENCH-PERRY, BANGOR, ME.

METAL ARTS & CRAFTS CO.

Art Metal and Lighting
Made to Order.

SHOPS, 617 JACKSON BLVD., CHICAGO

Folding BATH TUB
Costs little, "no plumbing,
hot water, etc." 15 lbs.
folds into small roll. Full length
baths, far better than tin tubs.
Laths for years. Write for special agents
offer and all details. ROBINSON Bath
Cabinet Co., 732 Jefferson ave., Toledo, Ohio.
Mfrs. Tur. Bath Cabinets.

PLUMBING

MCMAHAN & JAQUES
PLUMBERS, GAS AND
STEAM FITTERS
Competent men ready for emergency
calls. Locks opened. Keys fitted.
Bells and Electric Lights repaired.
Give us a trial. Tel. 429 Back Bay.
242 MASS. AVE., BOSTON.

FURNITURE REPAIRING

WE HAVE a department devoted to
repairing and antique furniture.

NEW ENGLAND REED CO.
11A Green st., Boston, Mass.

ANTIQUES

FURNITURE. Also Brass,
Copper, Pewter and Silver.
O. A. JACOBS, Lowell St. Tel.
Near No. 38. Open evenings.

INDIAN BASKETS
FOR SALE—Choice collection of Indian
baskets. MRS. LUCY E. JORDAN, 209 E.
Boulevard, El Paso, Tex.

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line;
2 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;
26 to 50 insertions, at least
three times a week, 8 cents a line;

51 to 100 insertions, at least
three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

WOMEN

THE

WORLD'S

BEST

BUYERS

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

RATES

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REAL ESTATE

IF YOU want different Gas appliances than the GAS CO. sell BUY OUR GOODS

Backus Heater Sales Co.

HENRY F. COTTLE, Mgr.
63 BROAD ST., BOSTON, MASS.

Established 1836. Incorporated 1894.

Telephone, Oxford 102.

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

ROOFERS and METAL WORKERS

State, Gravel and Metal Roofing.

Gutters, Conductors and Skylights.

Special attention given to repairs of

all kinds of roofing.

DEALERS IN ROOFING MATERIALS

Office 20 East Street, Boston, Mass.

Tel. 475-4.

WEST MEDFORD

Splendid opportunity to purchase a home at reasonable price on easy terms. At 5 miles from Boston and 2 miles from town, house, 9 rooms, in good repair, h. w. heater, nearly new, 2 fireplaces, small conservatory, garage, 2000 ft. through the 7200 ft. of land, small fruit, shrubbery and vines; excellent neighborhood. Apply to L. B. COBLE 87 Warren st., West Medford. Tel. 475-4.

EXECUTOR'S SALE,
EVERETT, MASS.

Assessed for \$300, free and clear; in good condition; always occupied; income from rent, \$468 a year. Will sell for \$250. Address

J. B. LEWIS,

101 TREMONT ST., BOSTON.

FARMS FOR SALE 12 miles out; 55 acres, 55 miles; cuts 50 tons of hay; barn, 5 stables; good house 7 rooms; handsome pine grove near house; 2 cows; 25 cords of wood; 175 R. I. red pullets; price of all \$800. Terms. HAYDEN & CO., 68 Pemberton sq.

CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

Real Estate for Sale and Houses to Rent.

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Real Estate for Sale and Houses to

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page are inserted free and persons interested must exercise discretion in all correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

ACME SCREW MACHINE HANDS wanted. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

ALL-ROUND MAN wanted at once at Hood Farm; must be first-class milker and good teamster. Apply in person to W. H. RANNEY, Supt. Hood Farm, Derry, N. H.

ALL-ROUND MACHINISTS wanted to repair shop. LEWIS EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

APPRENTICE (boy), wanted, errands. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ARCHITECT—Young architect wanted for work to be done early in May at Nahant; an old cottage improved and a new one required. Address MRS. C. B. EISOLD, Nahant, Mass.

AUTOMOBILE TIRESMAKERS, experienced; one superintendent and one foreman wanted for new plant; all particulars in first letter. RICHARD B. EISOLD, P. O. Box 290, Ludlow, Mass.

BLACKSMITH, carriage repairing: \$15. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced with construction company preferred; good salary. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

BOY wanted for washroom; not under 18 years. SUNSHINE LAUNDRY, 8 Flora st., Brookline, Mass.

COMPOSITOR wanted in Wellesley. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

COMPOSITOR wanted, Lewis EMP. AGENCY, 318 Main st., Springfield, J. R. Smith bldg., Holyoke, Mass.

EDUCATED PROTESTANT AMERICAN (20 to 40), as manager or manager's representative, to take over T. C. CARLTON, 16 Dundee st., suite 5, Boston.

ENGINEER (2d-class) wanted; \$20 week for 7 days of 10 hours each. Address Y. M. C. A. Dept. E, Springfield, Mass.

ENGINEER, in Roslindale; \$10-\$20 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

ETCHER wanted, iron and steel. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

FINISHERS wanted for high grade cut-sheets, paper, B. & S. SINGER, 1 Washington st., room 12, Boston.

FLASHFITTER wanted, electric wire; \$8 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK, Protestant, to do work for small family in apartment; easy. MRS. ROGERS, 663 Columbus rd., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEWORK BOY wanted, either colored or white; must be recommended; \$8 per week, ready for work. L. HIRSH, 59 Huntington ave., Boston.

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FINISHERS wanted for high grade cut-sheets, paper, B. & S. SINGER, 1 Washington st., room 12, Boston.

FLASHFITTER wanted, electric wire; \$8 week. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no

For a free advertisement write
your "wants" on separate piece of
paper and attach it to blank at top
of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR
TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

The advertisements upon this page
are inserted free and persons inter-
ested must exercise discretion in all
correspondence concerning the same.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Wanted, position in private family. Call at SWIN-
DISH EMP. BUREAU, 5 Fayette st., Bos-
ton, Miss OSTERBERG, Tel. Tremont
2904 R.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK—Young Eng-
lish girl, Protestant, trustworthy, reliable, wants position; good cook and
laundress; references. MARGARET
THOMPSON, 25 Western ave., 1st floor,
Brighton, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Sister, 16, wants to earn
50¢ a day; will work by color-
woman. SPENCER, WASHINGTON, 27
Westminster st., Roxbury, Mass.

GENERAL WORK—Colored woman de-
sires day's work. THOMAS, Mrs. D.
BARNETT, 17 Camden st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK—Wanted by day or
hour; will assist at housework. MISS EL-
LEN CALLAHAN, 514 Shawmut ave., Bos-
ton.

GENERAL WORK—Respectable colored
woman would like position for general
work; not more than 3 in family. JOS-
EPHINE MORRIS, 75 Camden st., suite 2,
Roxbury, Mass.

GIRL (16) wishes position; capable,
will; will accept any place of trust.
GERTRUDE JOHNSON, 105 Portland st.,
Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Position wanted in
small family, care of elderly people, or
light work, by an elderly woman; Prot-
estant American; good references. MRS.
ELLEN CALLAHAN, 514 Shawmut ave., Bos-
ton.

HOUSEKEEPER—Respectable colored
woman would like position for general
work; not more than 3 in family. JOS-
EPHINE MORRIS, 75 Camden st., suite 2,
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estant American; good references. MRS.
ELLEN CALLAHAN, 514 Shawmut ave., Bos-
ton.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable, capable wo-
man would like position in country
kind to children; best references. MRS.
MARY CALDER, care Mrs. Ray, 10 Emer-
ald st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Wishes position in small
family; no children; or with elderly couple.
MRS. LYDIA MEHTA, 11 Upton st., Bos-
ton.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable, capable wo-
man would like position; would take
good care of small baby; pleasant wife. MISS
BERTHA BRIGGS, 50 Millet st., suite 1,
Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion—By re-
quested middled-aged woman; position of
trust; will go to church; sewing; good
sewing; good home rather than high sal-
ary; best references. MRS. E. J. HOMANS,
56 Webster st., Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable, capable wo-
man; good references. FANNIE JOHNSON, box
73, Zaleski, Vinton Co., O.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion, or care
of elderly woman; position wanted by
reliable Protestant woman; best of refer-
ences. MERCANTILE EMP. AGENCY, 579
Massachusetts ave., Cambridge, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Protestant desires pos-
ition as housekeeper; maid or attendant;
several years' experience; good disposition;
best of references. BROOKLINE OR THOMPSON, 718
Montgomery st., Mattapan, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Companion. Protestant
American—wants position as house-
keeper or companion to a lady in Boston;
or vicinity; capable, trustworthy, reliable;
good home rather than high salary;
best references. MRS. E. J. HOMANS,
56 Webster st., Haverhill, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER—Reliable Protestant wo-
man; good references. Add by letter,
MISS HELEN REED, 29 Temple pl., room
12, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER—Young American wo-
man, with girl of 7, wants position in
small family near Boston. MRS. S. A. LEV-
ERING, 125 Pleasant st., Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Reliable Protestant wo-
man; wishes employment caring for
apartments during the day; home nights.
MARGARET MUNRO, 67 Pembroke st.,
Boston.

HOUSEWORK—Woman who wishes to
keep baby with her desires position.
Address M. SMITH, Box 3168, Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Competent woman wants
employment; will do house cleaning. MRS.
K. SHACK, 13 Kenwood st., Cambridge,
Mass.

LAUNDRESS (colored), first-class
household employment to take home; best
price. BROWN, MRS. FLORENCE ALEXANDER,
28 Stetson st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS—Young woman wants
employment at home; outdoor drying. MRS.
JOSEPHINE COVE, 237 Norfolk st.,
Cambridge, Mass.

MAID—Position wanted by German Prot-
estant; reliable, trustworthy; for general
housework; two in family; \$5 week. MISS
A. V. BRINCKMAN, 114 Union pk.,
Boston.

MAID (colored) wishes position; house-
work or chamber work. B. GIRGNON,
suite 2, 109 Lenox st., Boston.

MAID—Situation wanted in private fam-
ily; general work in a flat; cook or second
hand maid. Add by letter, 101 Ken-
nall st., Roxbury, Mass.

MAID—Capable second girl wants pos-
ition; American; good education; experi-
ence. LOWELL REP. EMP. AGENCY,
401 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass.

MAID—Companion—by request of
experience like 3 or 4 hours; work daily clean-
ing suites or chamber work; best refer-
ences. MRS. HATTIE A. ROBINSON, 22
Sheaff st., Malden, Mass.

MAID—Colored, wants position at gen-
eral house; good references. CLARA
MAYO, 26 Buckingham st., Boston.

MAID—Neat, trustworthy, experienced
Swedish girl; wants position in
private family. EDDA BUCKAU-
GEN, 26 Greenwich, Mass.

MAID (colored), capable, reliable, wishes
position; or general work by the day; must
go home nights. ELLEN DANIELS, 155
Massachusetts ave., Boston.

MAID—Wishes work to go home nights;
can do like work; good references. MRS. A.
BENSON, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

MAID—Neat, capable, trustworthy
Swedish girl, excellent cook and laundress;
wishes position in private family; best
of references. MRS. A. BENSON, Emp.
Office, 80 Pleasant st., Boston.

MAID—Two general maids, thoroughly
competent, also one inexperienced girl,
wishes positions. MISS BAGLEY'S EMP.
OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Boston.

MAID—Would like position as office
attendant; good references. MRS. F. L.
TAYLOR, 609 Tremont st., Boston.

MOTHER WITH INFANT would like pos-
ition to do general housework on nursery
work. FLORENCE ANTHONY, 18
Station at Mansfield, Mansfield.

MOTHER'S HELPER, refined, exper-
enced Protestant woman would like posi-
tion where other help is kept; good man-
ager; best references. MARIE A. SEIDEN-
ICKER, 238 Chestnut av., Jamaica Plain,
Mass.

NURSERY MAID—Young, neat girl, thor-
oughly competent; references. MISS BAGLEY'S
EMP. OFFICE, 36 Boylston st., room 2, Bos-
ton.

NURSERY MAID position wanted by
young Protestant girl; MERCANTILE
EMP. AGENCY, 579 Massachusetts ave.,
Cambridge, Mass. Tel. 2964-W.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

POSITION wanted by Protestant wo-
man; steady and reliable; general
housework or cooking; good laundress;
references. MARGARET THOMPSON, 25 Western
ave., 1st floor, Philadelphia, Pa.

PROPREADER (20), single, residence
New York; \$14-\$16; good experience
reference. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8
Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2900.

SEAMSTRESS wishes employment in
plain setting or any light work. MISS
ANNIE JOHNSON, 251 Temple st., West
Roxbury, Mass.

SEAMSTRESS—Young lady with some
experience desires position; good cook and
laundress; references. MARGARET THOMPSON,
25 Western ave., 1st floor, Boston.

SEAMSTRESS—Young woman desires
employment in home sewing; good
experience. EMILY MORRIS, 75 Camden st., suite 2,
Roxbury, Mass.

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SEAMSTRESS—Young woman desires
employment in home

Latest Market Reports :: Investment News

ERIE RAILROAD IS MAKING GOOD REPORTS LATELY

For Half Year Ended With November Gross Earnings Are the Largest on Record for Similar Period

A GREAT GROWTH

During the six months ended Nov. 30 last the Erie Railroad Company exhibited the largest amount of gross earnings on record for a similar period. As compared with the corresponding five months of the previous year the gain was about \$500,000, and contrasted with 1909 the improvement is more than \$1,600,000, and about \$3,400,000 more than during the same period in 1908. The record of earnings thus far reported in the current fiscal period reflects the marked growth in the company's business during the past three years, which has been exceptionally noteworthy.

Following is the comparison of gross earnings for each of the five months ended Nov. 30 of previous years:

1911	1910	1909
\$4,905,765	\$4,818,006	\$4,976,992
5,205,846	5,115,088	5,180,085
5,094,151	5,112,178	4,976,173
4,899,159	5,026,228	4,876,173
4,899,597	4,675,253	4,279,549
Five mos. \$25,493,630	\$25,049,654	\$23,871,554

It is to be noted that net earnings of the Erie for the five months ended Nov. 30 last were also larger than any of the three previous years for the similar period. The November net however was not quite up to that of 1909 for the same month, although it compares favorably with other years. Therefore it is obvious that the company is each year accomplishing something in the way of increased efficiency. Every since Mr. Underwood assumed the presidency of the property, liberal amounts have been expended in improving the road, and its standard of efficiency today is better than it has ever been in the history of the road. Earnings are now assuming proportions that would seem to indicate a restoration of dividends on the preferred stocks in course of time.

The appended table shows what has been accomplished as regards the net for the last three years during the five months reviewed above:

1911	1910	1909	
\$1,373,234	\$1,352,280	\$1,677,870	
October	1,357,661	1,352,280	
September	1,343,019	1,419,782	1,301,929
August	1,281,207	1,708,315	1,286,239
July	1,306,884	1,387,408	1,117,856
Five mos. \$7,440,273	\$7,300,458	\$7,148,093	

It is stated that the December earnings, which will be published within the next week, will compare favorably with a year ago for the same month. Operating conditions during that month were favorable, owing to the mild weather that prevailed during the entire 31 days. By reason of the promptness with which the Erie is now able to handle freight between New York and western points, it is gaining ground daily with respect to popularity with shippers.

Completion of the Bergen tunnels and the many other improvements, including the low-grade cut-off from Highland Mills via Campbell Hall to Guymard, N. Y., a distance of about 40 miles, have so expedited matters as to render it possible for the company to deliver freight in New York from the West about a day earlier than heretofore.

The Erie this year will earn a very large amount of net surplus available for dividends, unless conditions throughout the country during the remaining six months take a decided change for the worse. Last year the company had left a balance of net amounting to more than \$5,500,000, which is considerably more than sufficient to meet full 4 per cent dividends on both classes of preferred stock. It will be recalled that about \$1,300,000 was charged to income for additions and betterments and the balance of some \$4,000,000 surplus was also put back into the property.

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine shows no improvement and the market is reported dull with dealers quoting 50¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—There is no improvement in demand and the market is quiet, and easy in tone, with quotations more or less nominal. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.50, Gen Sam E \$6.60, Graded B \$6.90, E \$6.95, F \$7.05, G \$7.10, H \$7.15, I \$7.20, K \$7.45, M \$7.70, N \$7.80, W \$7.80, WW \$7.90.

Tar and pitch—Business continues slow and unimportant with quotations nominal at \$5.50@5.55 for tar and \$4.00@4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine steady at 46¢/4. Spirits, oil; receipts, 520; exports, 325; stock, 28,318. Rosin firm. Sales, 2,313; receipts, 2,204; exports, 5,587; stock, 12,021. Price: WW, \$7.35; WG, \$7.35; N, \$7.25; M, \$7.20; K, \$7.00; I, \$6.55; H, \$6.50; F, \$6.47½@6.50; E, \$6.45; D, \$6.40@6.42½; B, \$6.37½@6.40.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, easy, \$5.75. Spirits quiet. Machine, 45¢/4. Tar firm, \$1.90. Turpentine firm; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine easy at 33s 6d. Rosin, American standard easy at 16s 6d; rosin, American fine, easy at 18s 9d.

ADVERSE WOOL CONDITIONS LOCALIZED AND TEMPORARY

Labor Disturbance Shifts the Current of Distribution of Raw Material Somewhat, but Is Not Regarded as a Serious Phase of the Textile Trade Outlook

There is a good movement of wool in the eastern markets, and adverse labor conditions are regarded as temporary, having but slight influence upon the general trade outlook because of their localized character.

During the first month of the year the shipments of wool in the Boston trade have far exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1911. Conditions have been favorable to the wool dealers in a majority of the recorded transactions, and prices are of sufficient margin above cost to be considered satisfactory by the merchants as a whole.

Receipts of domestic stock are running rather light, but are supplemented by more imported clips than had been expected. The high prices ruling abroad, which have been well sustained during the latest London series of auctions, were regarded as likely to continue to curtail purchases on American account, as had been the case throughout most of the past year.

Developments in the goods market are favorable to continued large requirements of raw material by the mills. Even the curtailment of consumption that has taken place at Lawrence has helped some, for it has set various buyers to calculating what the probabilities are of lessened output of the finished product and stimulated the demands for deliveries.

Idleness in some of the textile plants, is productive of more business for those that are running, and there is, furthermore, the prospect of a rush a little later to make up for lost time, overcome handicaps and restore affairs to their normal condition.

The call for secured wools in the latter part of the month has been more persistent, and the amount of inquiry and new business in this line has broadened. Pulled wools also make a rather better showing, either in actual sales or in the inquiry that ordinarily precedes demand.

It is recognized, however, that there is just a large enough element of uncertainty in the outlook to render it futile to attempt to carry prices up any further for the present. There is no change to note in quotations. As has been the case for a long time, the real sustaining factor is the plane of values abroad, and

this market is not quite up to a parity with it, when cost of importation and the duty are taken into account.

Territory wools, as usual, form the bulk of the shipments into consumers' hands. The fleece wool demand is rather lighter, but there is no probability that supplies will accumulate in this sort of stock. In fact the tendency for quite a while has been toward decrease therein, and some of the foreign wools, held by importers here chiefly to meet the calls of special users, are not unlikely to be absorbed for more general needs, simply because they are available in place of the domestic offerings of similar quality.

Both on staple wools and fleeces there is a disposition to hold out to supplies, rather than concede anything in prices in order to cause a larger movement. The wools of this character that are in the so-called visible supply are too limited in quantity and strongly held to be affected very much by anything short of a world-drop in values. They cannot be replaced readily, and much of their stability is derived from this aspect of the situation.

From manufacturers who specialize and obtain some of the distinctiveness of their productions by the use of imported stock, there is enough business obtainable to occasion from week to week the taking of fair sized lots of imported lines, despite high prices now ruling. However, the bulk of the movement week by week is in domestic wools, and an average of close to 1,000,000 pounds daily is the summary for the opening month, on this season's transfers.

By way of contrast, receipts have run about one third behind the forwardings this month.

With no piling up of raw material, and with a fairly reasonable demand for woolen goods, there seems to be no reason to anticipate anything else than a sustained market until the amount of pressure that may come from the new springing.

Ohio XN is firm at 20c., with fine de-laine held at 31c. for washed and 25½@26c. for unwashed. Fine staple territory on the scoured basis of about 62c., with other grades relatively as firm.

Following are the quotations (dollars per share) of the stocks of the former subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

RHODE ISLAND'S RAILROADS MAKE LARGER EARNINGS

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The annual report of Joseph P. Burlingame, state railroad commissioner, was presented to the general assembly today. It shows that the steam roads in the state made net earnings of \$13,424,304 during the year, an increase of \$454,812. The electric companies earned \$1,591,828 net, an increase during the year of \$43,100.

There are eight steam roads doing business in Rhode Island, only two of which are operated under their own charters, the Wood River branch and the Moshassuck Valley, having a total mileage of less than eight miles. The road is leased to the Rhode Island company which itself is a New Haven dependency, and four are operated direct by the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad. The New Haven carried 288,027 more passengers than last year.

The receipts from all sources were \$75,847,018.51; total expenditures, \$62,423,613.50; net earnings, \$13,424,304.95. These figures show an increase in receipts over last year of \$1,810,524.31, an increase in expenditures of \$1,355,711.57, and an increase in net earnings of \$464,812.93.

The receipts of the roads were derived from the following sources, viz.: From passenger departments, \$30,292,600.64; from freight departments, \$30,299,633.81; and from rents of roads, express privileges, transportation of the mails and other sources, \$15,255,764.06.

QUOTATIONS OF STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES

Following are the quotations (dollars per share) of the stocks of the former subsidiary companies of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey:

Par	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	\$100	\$250
Borne-Seymours	100	115
Cheesecake Pipe Line	50	70
Cheesecake Pipe Line Co.	100	120
Colonial Oil	100	100
Continental Oil	100	70
Crescent Pipe Line	50	40
Huber Pipe Line	100	20
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	100	125
Galena-Signal Oil com.	100	215
Indiana Pipe Line	50	75
Indiana Pipe Line	100	75
New York Transit	100	145
Northern Pipe Line	100	55
Ohio Oil	100	25
Petroleum & Gas	100	200
South Penn Pipe Lines	100	142
Standard Pipe of Indiana	100	3,300
Standard Oil of Kansas	100	125
Standard Oil of Kentucky	100	170
Standard Oil of Nebraska	100	150
Standard Oil of New York	100	225
Standard Oil of Ohio	100	150
Swan & Finch Co.	100	55
Union Tank Line	100	52
Washburn Oil	100	400
Waters-Pierce Oil	100	900
Anglo-American Oil	21	75

After the deduction of \$6,304,919 for the quarterly dividend on the preferred and \$6,333,781 for the common there was left a surplus for the quarter of \$89,630. The previous surplus for the other three-quarters of the year totaled \$4,645,824, making a total surplus for the year of \$47,355,462.

A large quota of the board attended the meeting, among whom were Elbert H. Gary, Norman B. Ream, James A. Farley, J. Pierpont Morgan, Jr., and Edmund C. Converse. It was noticeable as the directors came out of the office after the meeting, that they were indisposed to comment on the report and no statements were made officially.

Both the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4 per cent on the preferred stock and 1 1/4 per cent on the common stock were declared. The preferred dividend is payable Feb. 28, books closing Feb. 5 and reopening Feb. 29, while the common is payable March 30, books closing March 1 and reopening March 13.

NEW LOCATION FOR EXCHANGE

PHILADELPHIA—Through the victory of the smaller firms belonging to the Philadelphia stock exchange, the financial center of this city will be changed when the stock exchange is moved to Broad and Walnut streets, in accordance with the votes.

The present building is at Third and Walnut streets, the present financial district extending west as far as Sixth street, with a few large banks and trust companies scattered in the neighborhood of Broad and Chestnut streets.

The contest for and against the removal of the exchange has been on for

a year, practically all of the old members of the exchange being against removal, especially the big financiers. This opposition, headed by Drexel & Co., has vainly made public a letter protesting against the removal.

In the election 203 votes were cast, 117 of them being for the removal and 86 against.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

TOLEDO, ST. LOUIS & WESTERN

December	Operating revenue	Increase
Operating revenue	\$336,757	\$8,766
Net revenue	100,480	4,311
Balance	80,601	135,369

From July 1

Operating revenue	6,061,080	69,915
Net revenue	589,163	80,366
Balance	412,814	281,067

CHICAGO & ALTON

December	Operating revenue	Increase
Operating revenue	\$1,175,881	\$92,175
Net revenue	238,409	58,334
Balance	147,653	45,320

From July 1

Operating revenue	7,875,734	80,424
Net revenue	2,121,206	4,191
Balance	1,501,976	44,539

CINCINNATI, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS

December	Operating revenue	Increase
Operating revenue	\$808,996	\$17
Net revenue	241,051	*14,766
Balance	100,000	100,000

From July 1

Operating revenue	4,838,755	28,643
Net revenue	1,639,452	1,639,452
Balance	1,500,197	1,500,197</td

THE HOME FORUM

MISS MACLEOD'S TRAVELS IN AFRICA

A LECTURE recently delivered in London by Miss Olive MacLeod on her 4000-mile journey in tropical Africa during the course of the past year, was one of a series of lectures to young people arranged for by the Royal Geographical Society.

Miss MacLeod had many interesting experiences to relate of her dealings with the natives in that part of the world. One of the most significant facts mentioned by her was the preponderating position of the English language in West Africa. Many of the natives in the German Cameroons, she explained, have a smattering of English, and their belief in English as the white man's tongue is so profound that if a Frenchman or a German does not speak English he is not regarded as a white man at all. The consequence is that German officers are obliged to drill their native troops in English.

Miss MacLeod spoke in warm terms of the kindness shown to herself and her two companions, Mr. and Mrs. Talbot, by every Frenchman and every German they met. They were also received with every mark of respect by the native

chieftains with whom they came in contact, some of whom were most important people in their way. One chief insisted on shaking hands with the two white ladies, a fact which more than anything else succeeded in impressing the people with their importance, because the chief had never before been known to recognize the existence of women in public. On another occasion, the sultan whom they were visiting had provided a couple of chairs for his guests. These two ladies promptly appropriated, in an act which considerably scandalized the onlookers. The next day the chief sent a profound apology to the resident. How could he guess, he plaintively asked, that it was the custom in any country for women to sit in the presence of men? Had he known, he explained, he would have provided four chairs. The sultan's most prized possession is a pair of motor goggles presented to him by a Frenchman. He never likes to be without them in public.

In the course of their wanderings, Miss MacLeod's party traversed part of the territory which France has ceded to Germany. Some idea of the size of that great inland sea known as Lake Chad can be obtained from the experience of Miss MacLeod's party, who spent three days and two nights on it twice over out of sight of land.

Among the various gifts presented to her were some lion cubs, which she subsequently made over to the London "zoo" and a young giraffe, which she did not see her way to accept. This animal was quite tame and would follow any white person about, and came to their compound regularly every night for what might be described as its supper.

LITTLE CHILDREN

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE oft-repeated statement that the Bible is a book of promises as it is as true as it is inspiring. What we are interested in is how to make them our own, how to see them fulfilled in our own individual lives. Until this is done they can mean nothing to us. They remain outside of our experiences for they voice something which we do not comprehend.

Every promise from Genesis to Revelation carries with it one or more conditions that must be fulfilled by man before he is in a position to receive. If more attention were given to the requirements that precede the promise we would come into our own much more quickly. In our too-often contemplation of the reward we keep ourselves out of it. The wise man knows that God is ready to bestow as soon as he is in a position to receive, and he hastens to do his work in preparing himself for the blessing.

For divine Love to meet the human need necessarily implies not a negative

or passive condition on the part of the recipient, but rather that he is consciously walking in the direction of divine Love.

In climbing a mountain it has been learned from experience that while we should never forget the ultimate object of the ascent, the summit, and we are often able to catch wonderful glimpses of it, yet it is wise constantly to remember the journey to be taken in reaching it. If we forget for one moment to watch we may stumble and fall or lose our way in the clouds and the mist, thus hindering instead of hastening the arrival at the summit.

We are told that the kingdom of heaven, harmony, is "at hand," but in order to enter into its realization it is required that we "become as little children." The reward is evident, but every step of the mortal journey in coming into possession of the child consciousness must be taken before we can rightfully expect to claim it.

As the child looks to his earthly parents for everything that he knows or has, so one of the first lessons we have to learn in striving to attain to this childlike-ness is to overcome the belief that of ourselves we can do anything or be anything.

In working out of this limited and limiting self we leave behind us its beliefs of malice, envy, jealousy, pride and greed, and we awake to find a greater joy and freedom in living, a greater compassion for the multitudes, a greater desire to know and to do simply the will of God.

The child never doubts, but instead there is nothing too great or too good for him to expect. He is never satisfied for he is always asking and seeking, but he knows how to be contented. He is unconscious of the fact that he is growing, he simply increases in strength and intelligence and wisdom—a natural unfolding. He has no preconceived opinions and is willing to be instructed. He forgives quickly and forgets instantly. He loves everybody and knows that everybody loves him. Where one versed in the ways of the world sees a rough and perhaps forbidding and cruel exterior, he sees above and beyond it even where love naturally responds to love. He knows no "mournful yesterdays," no "dread to-morrows"—just a glorious today.

As his thoughts are pure, to him all things are pure. He learns that his hap-

Finding and Knowing the Master

THE shepherds found the Christ in a strange and unexpected place. Where shall we look for him in this day of the world? We shall find him in many places where his presence has been unsuspected. He himself has pictured the surprise of those ministering souls who did not discover him, when they served the least of his brethren. Many a St. Christopher has been rewarded by the unexpected vision. We shall find him in our daily work, if it be done with faith and patience, those talismans that make us heirs to the promise. The guests at Cana "tasted the water that was made wine, and knew not whence it was; (but the servants which drew the water knew)." "The wedding guests got what they came for—good company and good wine," comments Professor Peabody; "but the servants, doing their daily business, found the Messiah and knew that it was he." The meaning and worth of life are revealed not only to the brilliant thinker and the mystic. Even more surely do they come to the faithful worker.—Congregationalist.

Midnight Skies

See how the midnight air
With bright comets burns,
Thronging with giant shapes,
Banner and spear by turns;

The sea-fog driving in,
Solemnly and swift,
The moon afraid—stars dropping out—
The very skies adrift.

Archeological Find in Mexico

—John Neal.

LINCOLN'S SELF-EXAMINATION

LINCOLN studied himself. He cultivated the ability to stand off and look at himself as he would at another person. He learned the value of calm self-judgment. He was not afraid to look himself in the eye. He tried to see himself as others saw him. He analyzed his thoughts, his motives, ambitions, strong points, limitations and possibilities, and endeavored to form impartial judgments about himself. So habitual did this attitude become that he was able to

Ancient City of Peru

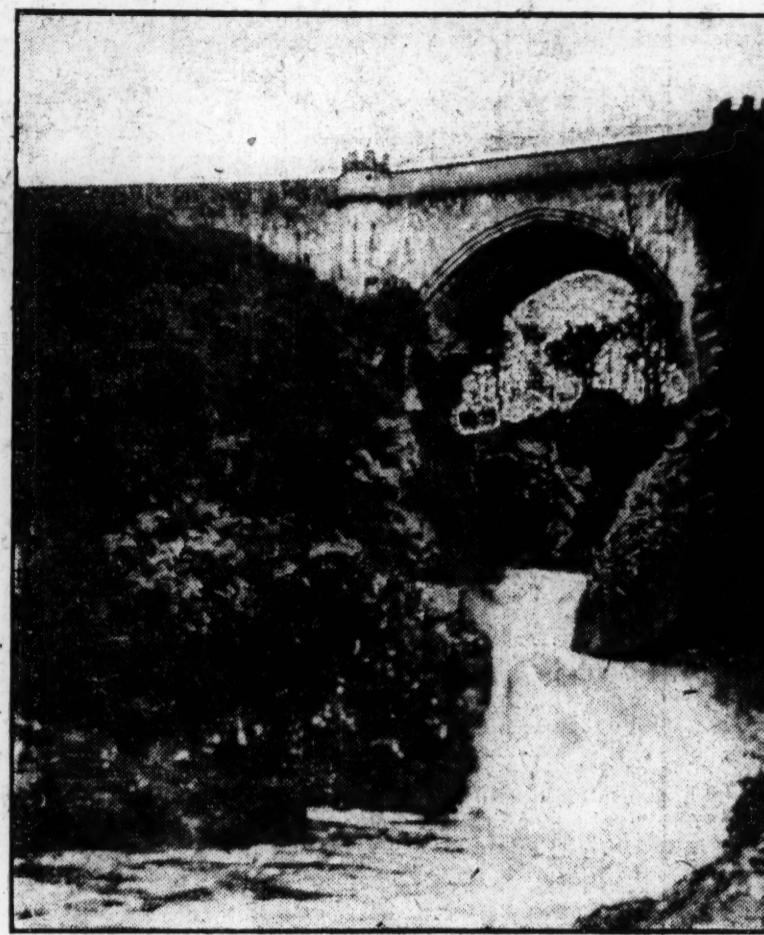
Cuzco, in Peru, the sacred city of the Incas, their capital and for many years after its conquest by Pizarro, in 1534, the capital of the Spaniards, is undoubtedly the most historically interesting city of South America. It lies on a hillside, at the head of and facing a beautiful valley. At its back a range of low mountains; in front, as if closing the valley, Mt. Blanca (altitude over 20,000 feet). Its population of some 26,000 is mainly composed of Indians, whose habits and customs differ but little from those of their ancestors of the Inca days. Richer than any other in the remains of walls and palaces of Inca construction, the cathedral, churches, convents and palaces built during the Spanish occupation are the best specimens of colonial architecture extant.

Scribner.

Time for Amenity

In China, when a subscriber rings up the exchange, the operator may be expected to ask: "What number does the honorable son of the moon and stars desire?" "Hoh, two-three." Silence. Then the exchange resumes: "Will the honorable person graciously forgive the inadequacy of the insignificant service, and permit this humble slave of the wire to inform him that the never-to-be-sufficiently-censured line is busy?"—Wasp.

FAIRY WATERFALL IN IRELAND



(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

GOTHIC ARCH BRIDGE OVER POULAPHOUCA WATERFALL

POULAPHOUCA (the pool of the fairy waterfall) is 4½ miles from Blessington, Ireland, and is formed by the falls of the river Liffey, which here reaches its most southerly limit, having risen some 10 miles to the southwest of Dublin and flowed southward to this point. The river continues its course for some distance to the west and then turns northward toward the capital.

Poulaphouca has been for upward of

50 years a favorite resort of the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and although so difficult of access was frequently visited by tourists. On the opening of the steam tramway to Blessington in the year 1888 Poulaphouca sprang rapidly into favor on account of the beauty of its scenery and the picturesqueness of the gothic arch forming the bridge which carries the main road to Hollywood and Donard at a considerable height over the waterfall.

Record Postage on Letter

IN the window of Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, the well known stamp dealers in the Strand, London, is an envelope which is believed to carry a record number and value of postage stamps. The envelope in question, which is made of linen and measures 26 inches by 12 inches, enclosed valuable contents, and is practically entirely covered on one side with 182 Russian 10-rouble stamps, of a total value of £188, which were needed to cover the cost of postage and insurance. Why the letter should have been sent through the post is strange, seeing that it might have been forwarded by special messenger to its destination, an Austrian bank, for quite a small sum. The envelope with the numerous stamps attached has been acquired by Messrs. Stanley Gibbons, who rightly regard it as a great curiosity. It is to be suspected, however, that the Russian postal official who systematically affixed the local postmark to each stamp is glad that curiosities of this nature are few and far between.

Seekest thou in living lays
To him the beauty of the earth and sky?
Before thine inner gaze
Let all that beauty in clear vision lie;
Look on it with exceeding love and delight.
The words inspired by wonder and delight.

—William Cullen Bryant.

COMMERCIALISM AND COLLEGES

THIS sudden and enormous advance in the pursuit of technical studies, which have made the state universities formidable rivals to our older, privately endowed institutions, has aroused uncertainty as to the real object of collegiate training. Modern commercialism, which has said that you must touch liberal studies, if at all, in a utilitarian way, has swept in a mighty current through our American universities. The undergraduate is feeling increasingly the pressure of the outside modern world—the world not of values, but of dollars, writes Clayton Sedgwick Cooper in the *Century*. It is far easier to turn out of our colleges mechanical experts than men who are thoughtful, men who know themselves and the world. The value of the modern man to society does not depend upon his ability to do always the same thing that everybody else is doing. College men should be fitted to make public sentiment as well as to follow it.

The educated leader should be in advance of his period. Independence born of thoughtfulness and self-control should

mark his thought and decision. The world looks to him for assistance in vigorously resisting those deteriorating influences which would commercialize intellect, coarsen ideas and dilute true culture.

His hours of insight and vision in the world of art, ideas, letters and moral discipline should assist him to will aright when high vision is blurred by the duties of the common day. His clearer conception of highest truth should lead him to hope when other men despair. Our colleges should train men who will be "trumpets that sing to battle" against all complacency, indifference and social wrong.

While the drift of our modern life in the outside world may be toward technical and scientific education, the drift in college is still toward the great teacher—the man of thought-provoking power and of spiritual capacity: sincere and genuine both in scholarship and manhood, of whom one can speak, as Carlyle spoke of Schiller, a "high ministering servant at truth's altar, and bore him worthily of the office he held."

AMERICAN ART GAINS IN ESTEEM

A GOOD deal has been written and a good deal has been said in conversation lately about the increase in the prices of paintings by American artists in recent years. The increase was first noticed, of course, in the auction market, the true test of the value which the public puts upon pictures at a given time, when the auction room is a repulsive one.

The prices in the dealers' shops nat-

urally responded to the stimulus thus given, and in due time the painters found that they could get better prices for their works, as people came better to appreciate their real artistic value, says a critic in the *New York Sun*. The vogue of the foreign painting which had been sedulously cultivated by the dealers for a generation and more, lost some of its potency of effect on buyers, who began to think for themselves, and look about them.

Simultaneously there developed among some of the best of American painters in the difficulties that Verdi experienced in dissociating his music from the complicated Italian politics of his day, says a writer in the *Bookman*. Most of the librettos to Verdi's operas are poor enough; but one realizes that there is some excuse for them, when he reads of the shifts to which the authors were put in their efforts to escape police interference. Whenever there was nothing objected to as irreverent or profane, there was sure to be something which a petty potentate construed as lese majeste. "Rigoletto," based upon Hugo's "Le Roi s'amuse," was refused performance until Francois I was reduced to the rank of an inoffensive Duke of Mantua, since in Italy it would never do to have a monarch appear on the stage in the unattractive light in which Hugo presented him. But the climax was reached when the performance of "Un Ballo in Maschera," written for San Carlo at Naples, was interdicted because of supposed political allusions. Verdi's stubborn refusal to make the desired changes precipitated the very outburst of patriotic enthusiasm which the police had been seeking to avoid. Crowds followed the composer through the streets shouting "Viva Verdi!" with the covert acrostic interpretation:

Viva
Vittorio
Emmanuele
Re
Di
Italia.

Typographically it depends on "T" whether it's an ex-President or a next President. There are evidences that some persons think it depends on "T" whether the same holds true politically.—Philadelphia *North American*.

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Home-Made Motion-Pictures

An amusing piece of pencil work for any one to try is to make a motion picture. Draw a series of squares or oblongs of just the same size. Then in them make a few simple lines that hint a figure busy at something, like swinging round a bar, perhaps, or dancing. Then in each successive enclosure make the same figure in exactly the same size as the successive stages of the action. If the figure is swinging round a gymnasium bar, make him show just a little farther over it, with his legs still curled up, but growing longer and further toward the ground in each picture, until the last one shows him standing on the ground, legs straight. Then when the sheets are placed together to make a little book and the pages are let fly rapidly beneath thumb or finger all showing on the same side, better the left page, it looks as if the figure was moving.

This great city lay buried and unsuspected all through the period of Aztec civilization. Its extreme age seems amply proved by geological conditions. Among the reliefs that have come to light are pottery of a type unlike any heretofore found in Mexico; a goldsmith's outfit, rings and beads of jade. But the most astounding feature of this discovery is the claim that among the reliefs are several clay cylinders resembling those of Babylonian civilization. These cylinders, about three inches in length and an inch and a half in diameter, are covered with hieroglyphics, which are now being studied in Mexico City, where an international school of American archeology has recently been established.

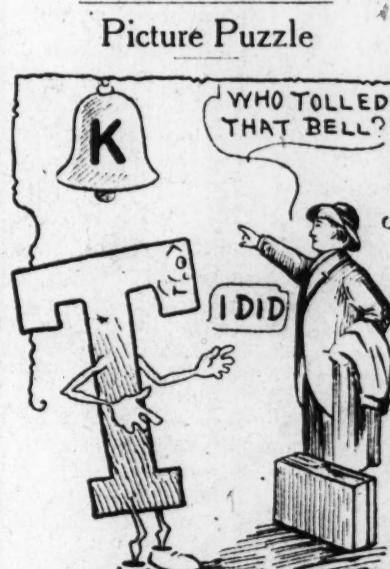
What do you reckon amongst the best spiritual gifts? A gift for self-denying patience in steady work . . . a gift for keeping a sweet and serene temper in the midst of vexing and irritating trials.—L. W. Bacon.

Modeling in Cement

Some one writing in *St. Nicholas* advises boys and girls to learn to model things in cement, for this is just as much fun as playing with mud or clay and the thing made is durable and often useful. Cement may be bought at 40 cents a bag and if mixed with sand and water is a material in which articles may be shaped with ease and good effect, such as flower pots and vases, a receptacle

for water which will be a pretty pond in the yard. A water garden, too, may be made by laying a floor of cement and tar, putting in a layer of rich earth, planting aquatic plants and filling it with water. Any one would find out for himself various forms for this interesting work.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of luggage?

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE
Growl.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, January 31, 1912

Making Improvements Pay Their Way

FEW departures from ancient usage have in these latter times taken a stronger hold upon public sentiment than that which is intended to make the public a party to profits resulting from public improvements. There is some doubt as to where the idea originated; there is no doubt, however, as to where it was first put into actual and successful practice. England must have the credit for this, Ohio, Maryland, New York and Massachusetts have taken most kindly to the innovation. Other states and many independent municipalities are now seriously considering the advisability of adopting it. For example, Kansas City hopes by this means to offset the cost of park land which it contemplates purchasing. Nevertheless, the principle has not been applied thus far in this country on anything like the scale of its application in England, especially in London. That city, in carrying on an improvement of great proportions, the widening of the Strand, adopted a course which illustrates how satisfactorily the excess condemnation method may operate under skilful direction.

After determining the width of the street should be, proceedings were begun in the regular way not only for the condemnation of the property that would be thrown into the thoroughfare, but for the condemnation of strips on either side the value of which was certain to be enhanced by the improvement. Usually, it is the private property owner or the private speculator who profits mostly in cases of this kind, the public receiving no reward in the nature of premium or dividends. Economists call these profits the unearned increment. The central idea in this new departure in public improvement work is to make the unearned increment, rather than taxation, pay the bill. In the case of the Strand improvement, it is held, the profit between the purchase price of the excess land and its selling price after the completion of the improvement will almost, if not altogether, pay the total cost of the widening of the street.

This is a long step in advance of even the special assessment system under which the cost of improvements is levied against the property benefited, for under that method it is questionable whether so-called betterments extend to all of those who are presumed to share in them by those who spread the assessments. There can be no better proof of the frontage value of an improvement than that the making of it enables the holder of the property to sell at a greatly advanced price. Under the excess condemnation system the holder of the property, fortunately, happens to be the public, and the public reaps the gain. It will be surprising if American cities do not apply this principle more generally in the near future. It seems to offer solutions for municipal problems at present existing in communities throughout the United States and Canada.

That Darrow Indictment

ENTIRELY apart from a personal aspect of the matter, the indictment of Clarence S. Darrow by a Los Angeles grand jury is an event of more than ordinary significance, and trial of the case will be watched with serious interest by a very considerable proportion of the best citizens of the country. Because of this widely diffused and well-prompted curiosity it is to be hoped that the reports sent forth may be judicial and fair in tone and viewpoint. Jury-fixing, prior to the form of a fair trial where evidence, argument and rules of procedure are supposed to determine the verdict of a panel, is a peculiarly insidious form of betrayal of justice, and not a novel one, yet a practise that Anglo-Americans always have looked upon with especial contempt. There are social investigators old enough to make the comparison involved who intimate that American juries today are less reliable than formerly. Consequently, advocates of extension of judicial authority multiply. Litigants are coming to trust judges more than jurymen. Whatever the verdict in the Darrow case, full discussion of a charge of jury-fixing by a man as symbolical as he is and related as he has been to organized labor must force upon society candid facing of some of the difficulties which district-attorneys, attorney-generals and other prosecuting officials encounter when asked to trust the cause of justice to bodies made up as are many contemporary juries.

Scrutiny of the evidence in this trial, and especially of the defense which the accused will present, must also contribute effectively to shape that new verdict on lawyers' respective duties to clients and to society which modern society is formulating for itself. President Taft has repeatedly of late years said in substance what he affirmed at the dedication of Kent Hall, Columbia University: "One of the great needs of the American bar today is the conviction on the part of every lawyer that the allegiance which he owes to the court and to the government is higher than that which he owes to his client, and that there is a line beyond which he should not go in selecting the means and method of protecting his client's interest." Most of the lawyers of today who court similar indictment from radicals come under the specifications of Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at Harvard commencement in 1905, when he told of "influential and most highly remunerated leaders of the bar in every center of wealth who make it their special task to work out bold and ingenious schemes by which their very wealthy clients, individual or corporate, can evade the laws which are made to regulate, in the interest of the public, the use of great wealth." Mr. Darrow is charged with practically the same perversion of justice in behalf of a labor monopoly. If he admits the effort, but tries to justify it by loyalty to his clients and to the cause which the McNamara represented, it will be well to compare the arguments adduced with those which were advanced by lawyers for such clients as controlled New York's transportation interests for season.

NORWAY has appropriated \$1,000,000 toward the foundation of a navy. Somebody ought to tell Norway that \$1,000,000 will hardly pay for the annual alterations in the masts of a modern fleet.

THERE was general approval of the idea of boycotting high-priced butter in New York by those who complain of a high-priced taxicab service but continue to use it.

MISSOURI presidential aspirants are at present neither giving nor taking. It remains for the future to say whether they will be getting.

ALL CONTEMPORARY efforts to define more clearly standards of conduct for men or women in given callings are to be welcomed by a generation facing a process of disintegration and reintegration such as the Occident has not known in centuries. The American Bar Association has recently acted in its field. No one who attended the national convention of advertising agents last summer could have failed to note the evident process of restatement of honorable methods of business which then went on. All over the United States today makers of goods and venders of the same, shippers and transportation agents, employers and employees, are being forced to define more explicitly than formerly just the code of conduct that the particular business in question will stand for.

The honorable calling of teacher has no historic professional code. Conduct tolerated in a frontier region would not be favored in a section thickly crusted with tradition. Therefore, it is not possible to say what a teacher always should do or will do. Fortunately, now and then, action is taken by a representative body of teachers indicating that they are conscious of standardization in this field of education. Thus 500 guides of youth in the state of Washington, gathered recently in annual state convention, adopted a code of ethics. It was not so different from what action in some eastern state might have been; but it nevertheless reflects some conditions peculiar to the new region. The effort seems to have been to increase professional self-respect and to add to the disposition of teachers to put society above self. Hence such provisions as these: "That teachers at all times remain loyal to the profession and to their co-workers; that teachers, conforming to the usual rules of right living, must be permitted to lead the natural life of any citizen free from dictation; that it is the duty of a teacher, coming into a community, to be willing to surrender or forget such of her pleasures as may conflict with the best influence in the community, even though she may be strongly of the opinion that such pleasures are harmless; that it shall be beneath the dignity of any teacher, and unprofessional for any teacher, to underbid another or to attempt to secure a position which another holds or has a fairly good chance of holding." How steadily are reiterated the notes of personal independence and unselfish service! How surely it seems to be assumed that the teacher always will be a "her."

THOUGH Boston is to be the place of assembly of the international congress of chambers of commerce next September, the duty of acting as host is not one to be borne solely by the local Chamber of Commerce, remarkably large and vigorous though it be. The 500 delegates expected from Europe, with additions from Asia, are not to confine their study of American manufacturing, transportation and trading methods to New England.

If American hospitality lives up to its past reputation, they will tour the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as the visitation is to take on these national proportions, it would seem to be entirely proper for Congress to make the \$60,000 appropriation called for in the resolution just introduced by Senator Lodge.

Boston has a peculiar responsibility in the premises which her Chamber of Commerce and allied institutions realize. Her hospitality will be generous and the method of entertainment as educational and as informing as she finds possible without overlooking the social amenities in which all her cultural as well as commercial agencies will join. She is expecting other cities of the country to send large representative delegations to meet the visitors from abroad. President Taft and other national officials will show their appreciation of the importance of the event by their presence and by their share in discussion of large aspects of world-trade. Congress has a clearly defined duty to perform which Senator Lodge has indicated.

AS IN other parts of the United States, the question of reforming the taxing system is to the fore in Ohio. New York has recently gone all the way up and all the way down in the discussion of the mortgage tax. It has been up for debate in a more or less serious fashion in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Illinois. Everywhere it is recognized as a form of double taxation and as burdensome and inexcusable a form as could well be devised; and steps have been taken in some quarters to change the system. In taxation reform movements, however, as in other steps forward, the disposition among the body of the people is to cling to something known to be wrong rather than to run the risk of adopting something else that might possibly turn out to be worse.

The Ohio constitutional convention is to have pressed upon it the desirability of changing the organic law of the state so that the tax on mortgages shall be abolished. One of the principal movers in the matter is the Ohio Tax League, the headquarters of which are in Cleveland. Under the requirements of the existing constitution and the present laws mortgages in Ohio are taxed as real estate and personal property, and there can be no legal avoidance of the obligation. The real property against which the mortgage stands is not relieved of the burden of taxation, or any part of it, by reason of the fact that a tax is being levied on the mortgage. The owner must pay a tax on the property, and then, if he borrow money on it, he must pay another tax on the mortgage. This is none the less true because he pays it indirectly. It does not matter, if he borrows this money to improve his property, or if the improvement enhances the value of surrounding property and raises the taxable value of all the property in the community, he must pay taxes on the loan. In other words, he is penalized—in fact, doubly penalized—for being a progressive and useful citizen. He first pays an additional tax on the money he has raised to pay for an improvement and then because the improvement he makes increases the value of his land he must pay a tax on this also.

In western Canada and in the American Pacific Northwest an effort is making now to overturn the entire system of taxation so that in its place there may be introduced a simplified method, one of the principal virtues of which will be the encouragement it will give to those who desire to do things and the discouragement it holds in store for those who are content to profit by the labor and enterprise of their neighbors. It seems very much like a movement that will work incalculable good by spreading over the whole continent, or farther.

Defining a Teachers' Code

IT COULD hardly have occurred to experts in the field twenty years ago that electricity would one day be transmitted from the point of generation with practically unimpaired force to another point 147 miles away, and yet today this accomplishment is regarded as a matter of course. It is the feasibility of such a thing, indeed, that renders peculiar the interest of St. Louis, Mo., in the construction of the great dam at Keokuk, Iowa. These cities, both on the Mississippi, are 147 miles apart, and engineers engaged on the dam and in plans for distribution of the electric power to be developed thereby are credited with predictions regarding the future possibilities of the undertaking that largely justify the degree to which expectation has expanded in the larger community.

It is promised, that is, that not only light and power, but heat in large supply from the surplus at the disposal of the corporation, can be furnished to consumers in St. Louis at a price which will bring it much below present cost. Light and power are essential to the modern town and city, but it is when the average householder gets a faint hope that he may one day be able to heat his home inexpensively by simply turning on the electric current that he begins to think inventive genius and its fruits are at last going to do something for him personally. His joy will be none the less, but rather increased, by the knowledge that his personal advantage and satisfaction are certain to be shared by his neighbors.

Now, there is a strong probability that not nearly so much of the current as St. Louis will require for heating purposes can be sent down to her from Keokuk. There will be many a pull upon that current along the 147 miles of its passage. Of the places between Keokuk and St. Louis few of them will care to be slighted. Assuming that there will be little power left for distribution in St. Louis by the time the current reaches that city, the Missouri metropolis need not for that reason become discouraged. In fact, it would be wise if for that very reason it should immediately begin at some available point on the Mississippi or the Missouri the erection of a dam of its own. Then, surely, it would have what no other great city in the United States has, what few others can ever possess at so small an outlay compared with the benefits to accrue, a permanent source of power, light and heat.

Here is something that is removed from the domain of the uncertainties, out of the range of the problematical. Here is something tangible and attainable, something that, if carried out, will make St. Louis one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the world, one of the cleanest and most comfortable of the world's great cities.

IT IS only reasonable to expect, or, at all events, it is only natural, that the announcement of the discovery and present existence of the perfect feminine foot in Chicago will lead to all sorts of comment, some of which may not be so good natured or even so charitable as Chicago feels she has a right to anticipate. The phase of the matter that may most readily invite and inspire sarcasm, satire, irony and such forms of humor will be, of course, the circumstance that Chicago's perfect foot calls for a No. 6 shoe, and the most regrettable feature of it all will be the temptation it will offer to, and the opportunity it will open up for, the newspaper paragrapher. How easy it will be for him to say, for instance:

The wider street and wider sidewalk problem that is puzzling many American cities has reached its most acute stage in Chicago, for there they have to contend not only with the perfect ear and the perfect hand, but with the perfect foot.

or: In Chicago now renting agents are including, in their ads, statements to the effect that the apartments are, or are not, constructed for the accommodation of perfect feet.

or: When a Chicago lady with a perfect foot enters a street car in that the gentlemen passengers instinctively stand on the seats.

However, Chicago will not take this kind of chaffing to heart. She will be content with the assumption, not altogether unjustifiable, perhaps, that she is simply the subject of jocular remarks and that those cities that are striving hardest to joke at her expense would be only too proud if they possessed some few of her charms. This is probably the right way to look at it. It is, we imagine, the way that will win in the long run; and who knows but that cities that are now flattering themselves that their prevailing size is No. 2, or No. 3, or No. 4 or even No. 5 will be wearing No. 6 before long because shoes of that size will go better with, or, at least, make a better foundation for, the skyscraper hat?

A BATTLESHIP for each state in the Union in order that a larger proportion of American youth may receive the superior form of education that naval experience gives is the fantastic plea of a writer in the February North American Review. The Democratic party managers do not take any favoring view of it, nor are they fearful that if naval construction abates awhile Japan will invade the Philippines or Germany make claim to South Brazil. Consequently it is announced that no pecuniary provision will be made for construction of even one battleship during the coming year. Some day Congress will be sufficiently high-minded to take a similar position even when revenue is ample and a policy of free spending possible; but "beggars cannot be choosers" in matters of motive. If it is nothing higher than economic necessity that will lead to reduction of expenditure for armament, the idealist, it appears, must welcome the result and put up with the secondary motive, realizing that in the field of politics and ethics it is sometimes best for idealists to accept aid from realists.

FROM one point of view it is difficult to see how Baltimore is to gain anything from the advent of the Tammany delegates to the national Democratic convention, seeing that they are arranging to breakfast, supper and sleep aboard the boat that carries them down there. But in this instance nobody need confine himself to one point of view.

THE city of New York owes more money than the United States, but to say that it looks worried because of this would not be stating it correctly.

Possibilities of a Great Dam

Chicago's Perfect No. 6

Cutting Out Battleships